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The North Carolinian.

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THE NORTH CAROLINIAN POWER

JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT

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WEDDING CARDS, POSTERS, VISITING CARDS, HANDBILLS, BUSINESS CARDS, PROGRAMMES, BALL CARDS, BILLHEADS, FANCY SHOW CARDS, DODGERS BILLS OF FARE, STATEMENTS, WINE CARDS, PAMPHLETS, LAW CASES AND POINTS, CIRCULARS, BOOKS, ETC.,

In the latest and neatest styles, and at the lowest prices. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

During the same number of months that England imported something over 9000 horses, she exported over 10,000 to Canada, the United States, Belgium, Holland and France.

The Railroad Gazette says that there are 24 railroad companies which have adopted some system of heating the cars from the locomotive, and at least 2500 cars are thus equipped.

The French government will prosecute a Paris paper for ridiculing the army. Suppose the United States should undertake to prosecute all the papers which have made fun of the American navy!

Cora Belle Fellows, the Washington girl who married the Indian, Chaska, made $5000 by dime museum exhibitions. With the money she bought diamond carrings costing $600, a sealskin sacque and an outfit of dresses; also several suits of clothes for her husband and a fine gold watch. They have returned to Dakota as poor as ever.

After close competition with English and French manufacturers, a Pittsburg firm has received an order from the Japanese government for two mogul forty-two-inch locomotives, to be used on the Paranai railroad in the island of Yesso. It is said that the American locomotives and cars now in use in Japan are in high favor with the government, because of their ability to climb steeper grades than the English engines.

The New York News says: "The English Government will, no doubt, get along just as well without an ambassador at Washington as if one was there. There is really no need, in these days of telegraphs, of permanent ambassadors. On pressing immergencies special commissioners are sent out even now. All the commercial business is transacted or can be by consuls. Ambassadors and ministers are expensive luxuries."

Seven hundred and fifty tons of old horse-shoes were lately sold at St. Louis for shipment east. It is stated that they were bought to be melted over. We are surprised, observes the New York Tribune, to hear this. We should have thought there would have been more money in gilding them and then disposing of them at $1 apiece to people who believe that luck and a horseshoe are one and inseparable.

The Detroit Free Press says that "Harper's Weekly has a large full page illustration representing a young lady in a canoe shooting an alligator, down in Louisiana. The paper seems to think that alligator shooting is quite a creditable sport. It is, in fact, one of the most cowardly and useless forms of the killing mania that seems to be inherent in Anglo-Saxon human nature. The alligator is the most picturesque brute that there is in America. The first thing a northern man yearns for when he goes south in the winter is a sight of an alligator. The next yearn unfortunate'y is for a shot at the creature. The alligator is perfectly harmless. It is said that he is even useful as the scavenger of the bayous, and that places where he has been killed out or scared away from are more unhealthy than when the 'gator wallowed around in the swamp."

In the United States there are 5351 isolated "plants" and central electric light stations, producing every night 192,500 arc and 1,925,000 incandescent lights. There are employed for the motive power of dynamos steam engines aggregating 459,495 horse-power, and the capitalization of electric companies during the last six months has increased $42,210,100. There are now being operated in this country 34 electric railroads, comprising 138 miles of single track, while 49 other roads, with an aggregate length of over 300 miles, are in course of construction. Careful estimates show that no less than 17,500,000 passengers will be carried by the electric roads of the country during the present year. The increase of the business is strikingly illustrated by the fact that there are single factories employing as many as 1500 persons in making electric motors. There are eight journals devoted exclusively to electricity and its dependent industries in the United States.

The horror which the public feels on the occurrence of such a disaster as that at Chatsworth, Ill., a year ago, or the half-dozen other terrible ones within the past two years, could reasonably be repeated every month if railroad employes instead of passengers were considered. There are no accurate official statistics kept of the train accidents in the country but the accounts compiled monthly in the Railroad Gazette always show a large number of casualties to railroad men from causes beyond their own control (collisions, running off the track, etc.), no mention being made of the larger number resulting from the victim's own want of caution. In the month of March, 1887, in which occurred the terrible Bussey bridge disaster, near Boston, twenty-five passengers were killed in the United States; but the same month recorded thirty-four employes killed. At Chatsworth eighty passengers were killed; but in that and the following month the number of employes killed in the country reached ninety-seven. In both of these comparisons the number of passengers is exceptional, while that of employes is ordinary.

Loss and Gain.

I sorrowed that the golden day was dead,
Its light no more the country-side adorning;
But whilst I grieved, behold!—the East grew red
With morning.

I sighed that merry Spring was forced to go
And doff the wreath that did so well become her,
But whilst I murmured at her absence, lo!—
'Twas summer.

I mourned because the daffodils were killed
By burning skies that scorched my early posies;
But while for these I pined my hands were filled
With roses.

Half broken-hearted I bewailed the end
Of friendships than which none had once seemed nearer;
But whilst I wept I found a newer friend,
And dearer.

And thus I learned old pleasures are estranged
Only that something better may be given,
Until at last we find this earth exchanged
For Heaven.

—[Good Words.

STORM AND SUNSHINE.

"Shoo! shoo! drat the hens! Look at the wretches a-diggin' up my garden seeds!" And Miss Penelope Blossom ran as fast as her rheumatic knee would permit toward the offending fowls, her blue gingham apron, outspread from each corner "like a sail all set to favoring gales" flapping up and down in unison with her shrill "Shoo! shoo! shoo!"

The hens and their lordly leader fled in dismay before this indigo-clad apparition behind them.

"I'd like to wring your neck!" ejaculated the wrathy spinster, as she chased them quite a distance up the road to secure herself against their return to her domains.

"Eh—what, madame?" cried out a little, stout, red-haired gentleman whom Miss Blossom, in her zeal, had run into. The sudden collision came near demolishing the little man, who could only gasp, "You've nearly knocked the breath out of my body!"

"I was talkin' to them chickens," Miss Blossom said, apologetically.

'Oh, yon didn't mean my neck, then?" burying a broad smile in the depths of a red cotton handkerchief.

"I'd feel enough like it if you was the owner of the pesky creatures!" she returned wrathfully.

"I would take my chances of being hurt much by such fair hands," bowing gallantly, but not without a trifle of sarcasm in the tone of his words.

A faint suspicion entered Miss Blossom's mind.

"Be you the owner?' she demanded, pointing with one long, bony finger to the still flying fowls ahead of them, who were now vaulting lightly into her next door—new—neighbor's yard.

"Fortunately—I think I may say—they are mine, seeing they have been the means of making me acquainted with my fair neighbor, Miss Blossom."

"Humph!' answered his fair neighbor, bearing in mind her ruined garden. "It mayn't be so fortinate if they cum a-diggin' in my garden ag'in," with a grim smile.

"May I ask what you would do in that case?" he asked blandly, yet there was a trifle of "glitter" in his round blue eyes.

"Pot-pie is good," was the ominous answer.

"Such pies are very dear under some circumstances,' came the meaning reply.

"Y-e-s, so I've heard," coolly. "But I hain't a bit stingy; I'll ask you in to dine," making a stiff little curtsy.

"Thank you; I'll come, and bring along a little pepper to season it with—not exactly the kind that comes in boxes—something a trifle more biting," significantly.

"While you was about it you might fetch some salt to save the meal from bein' flat, Mr.—Mr.——"

"My name's Bilberry, ma'am—Josiah Jarolchem Bilberry, I'll have you understand!" with rising wrath.

'Got most as many names as chickens," disdainfully.

"I've got what the Lord evidently left out of your composition," angrily.

"What's that?' advancing with mutual ire toward the enemy.

"Sense," he snorted," forgetting his manners entirely in his rage.

"You're an impudent man!"

"You're a sassy woman!"

What might have followed and been my sad place to record, was presented by the sudden appearance of a fair young girl, as sweet looking as a June rose, attended by an equally handsome young man. The belligerent attitudes of the tall woman and short little man caused these two lovers, who had been secretly walking and talking, as lovers are wont to do, to cry out in simultaneous concert—

"Aunt Penelope! What is the matter?"

"Uncle Josh! What does this mean?"

"Matter enough, I should think!" retorted Miss Blossom, glaring fiercely at the young man. "Who is he?" donating the subject by one long forefinger pointed so near the aforesaid "he's" handsome eyes, that he involuntarily retreated a step or two.

"Mr. Bilberry, auntie," began the embarrassed young girl, but was cut short by her indignant relative.

"I've had enough of Bilberrys for one day!' with a withering glance at the little man. "Come, Miss, you march home with me! And don't let me catch you meandering in the woods with any more Bilberrys, or I'll know the reason why!"

"You, sir!" roared the diminutive uncle, hopping about like an animated frog, "march along with me! And if I find you chasing any more Blossoms I'll disinherit you!'

The young man whispered a hurried word or two to the blushing and embarrassed girl, and turning upon his heel haughtily, with the long strides, he soon left his fat little uncle's short ones waddling on far behind.

"I'll cut him off without a shilling!" he panted, "if he ever goes near that Blossom's niece again! I'll nip his fun in the bud!"

He puffed stormily as he watched the long young giant disappearing with his "seven-leagued boots," while he, a "little Jack" strove to overtake him.

'The deceivin' little jade!' burst out the irate aunt. "Off a-walkin' with a horrid man! If ever I catch her with that old Bilberry's nephew again, I'll make a biled puddin' of him to go with the pot-pie!"

"Please, Aunt Pennie, may I be the 'sass'?' piped a blithe young voice at her back.

"Sassbox!" Aunt Penelope turned to ejaculate, but the pretty saucebox was singing in the distance:

"Bilberries sweet, bilberries blue,
Dear little huckleberry, I love you."

Miss Penelope kept a sharp eye upon her charming niece after this little episode. But, alas! "Love laughs at law or locksmiths;" at aunts and uncles, too, there is no doubt; for one fine day, in spite of Aunt Pennie's sharp eye, Miss Penelope Blossom was missing and, not strange to say, young Mr. Bilberry had also disappeared.

A little note came from a neighboring town running thus:

DEAR AUNT PENNIE: Whereas there was but one Bilberry in N——, at 3 o'clock today, now there are two—concentrated into one. Dear auntie, will you forgive your wayward Blossom that would be a Bilberry, and longs to sign herself—if you will—still your loving niece?

PENELOPE BILBERRY, nee BLOSSOM.

'Have you heard the shameful news?" cried out Miss Penelope Blossom, spinster, rushing into Mr. Josiah Bilberry's kitchen door and causing that astonished and bewildered gentleman to spill a basin of potatoes that he was just in the act of setting upon the table to pare for his frugal dinner, he having been driven to this extremity by the sudden leaving of his housekeeper, who had left him in a huff that morning.

"Goodness gracious!" he gasped, "what is it?" nervously beginning to gather up the rolling "peraties," wondering the while if the chickens had been making another raid upon the old maid's garden.

"Those young fools have been gettin' married!" snapped the spinster, wrathfully.

"What young fools?" the old bachelor demanded stupidly.

"Our young fools—you fool!" she fairly shrieked at him, boiling over with rage. "Look at that!" thrusting the note that she had received under his nose. "Blossomed into a Bilberry!' she added, with scathing sarcasm.

He seemed to be dazed by the sudden and dreadful news, and kept on hunting a murphy or two that seemed yet to be missing. Miss Blossom, by a happy coincidence, bent to assist in the good work, when, each rising together with the rescued vegetables in hand, come heads together in sudden collision.

"Great General George Washington!' cried out Mr. Billberry, rubbing his badly bumped cranium ruefully.

"Hevings! knock my brains out and done with it!' cried Miss Blossom, sinking white and faint into the nearest chair.

"My dear—I've hurt you—forgive me!" he said, in great agitation.

'Sir!" rising in stately indignation to resent the tender appellation.

For a moment they stood looking at each other, then both involuntarily burst into irrepressible laughter.

"It showes which head was the hardest," Miss Blossom finally gained breath to say, and pointed with grim humor to a swelling about as large as a good-sized walnut protruding from poor little Bilberry's forehead.

"Humph!' he groaned. "All for that scamp's doings—wish it had been his head,'' rubbing his bruised forehead tenderly.

"He might have done worse," returned Miss Blossom in an injured tone of voice.

"So might your niece," he retorted.

"Well, who's complainin'?" she snapped.

"Why, I thought you was," his round blue eyes opening to their full extent.

"Me! I only brought you the news, that's all.'

"Well, well," he repeated, looking about helplessly. "What can we do about it? They're married tight as the rock of Gibraltar now—but its going to be mighty lonesome without Ned," he added musingly.

"I shall miss Pennie, too," half sobbed the melting aunt. "Yet I awfully hate to have those young 'uns so get the best of their elders. It ain't pleasin', look at it in any light."

"See here, Penelope," growing radiant, and edging up to the tall form, "let's turn the tables on 'em. Now you have been a Blossom long enough to change into a Bilberry. Come, dear Pennie, what do you say?"

"I'm all took back—I don't know what to say," blushing like a girl of 16

"Say you'll be a Bilberry!" he cried; and before she was well aware of his intentions, the little man had stood on tiptoe and kissed her.

This unwonted caress had melted the ice about Miss Penelope's heart, and she falteringly said "she would.'

"And we will have that pot pie for our wedding dinner," he said teasingly.

The young folks were willing to cry quits when they had been ordered home and learned the facts in the case.

"An' to think, Pennie, I called you and Ned fools, an' turned right round an' done the same thing myself," said Mrs. Bilberry senior, with happy contrition.

"You know the adage," slyly suggested the junior bride, as she affectionately kissed her aunt's faded cheek.

"No fool like an old fool," the senior bride repeated merrily. "An' I leave it to you if it isn't as true as the Gospel!"

Miss Blossom was completely vanquished, but Mrs. Bilberry was perfectly happy. And our story comes to a good end.

A Shotgun's Tremendous Load.

The ordinary shotgun, however perfect it may be, is altogether too tame and ineffective a weapon for the professional Potomac duck-hunter, says the Washington Post. He must have something that mows down the game like a machine. He generally uses what he calls a "big gun," the barrel of which is from 10 to 15 feet long, and which carries a pound and a half of shot and a half-pound of powder. This engine of destruction is placed on a sort of pivot or rest in the bow of a boat or skiff, with the muzzle extending overboard and the butt resting against a packing of rags or something similar in the bottom of the craft.

The man who uses it lies down flat in the bottom and approaches the ducks on the water by means of what is called a "creeping paddle," which is very short and which is worked by one hand stretched over the side of the boat. When a point has been reached sufficiently near the ducks, some movement is made to frighten them, and as they rise in great fluttering black clouds the "big gun" is fired into their midst, sometimes killing many dozen.

The rebound of these guns is so great that they sometimes throw the skiff back 40 feet, and even sometimes sink it. The force of the rebound is caught by the packing in the bottom of the boat, and, as may be imagined, not against the shoulder of the man who fires it. Another device of similar character, practiced by Potomac market hunters, is to arrange from seven to 10 old musket barrels on the edge of a boat and have the triggers of all of them connected by a string, which when pulled explodes the entire set. In this way as many as 200 ducks have been killed at one fire, many of them canvas backs.

Caught By an Artist's Sketch.

Artists do not always devote brush and pencil to the portrayal of the beautiful; sometimes those potent instruments are turned into weapons which may reasonably be feared by evil doers. A ready hand and brain are possessions likely to come into play under any circumstances; they may even cope successfully with brute force. This following adventure is told by Mulready, the artist:

One bright, moonlight night, in my student days, I was walking in a street in the out skirts of London, little better than a country lane, when a man came out of the shadow thrown by a large tree and produced a pistol addressed me in the usual robber fashion with, "Your watch and money!"

"I am a poor artist," said I; "see, these are my drawings. I have no watch—I have never been able to buy one." "Your money, then—and be quick!" All the time I was watching the fellow's face; it was very white, and I think he was more frightened than I was. I gave him all the silver I had about me; he said "Good-night" civilly enough, and started off towards London. I made the best of my way home, and before I went to bed I drew the man's face very carefully.

The next morning I went to Bow street with my drawing, hoping that it might be recognized by the officers there, but no! The face, they said, was new to them. "If you leave the likeness here," said the chief detective, "we may perhaps come across the person it represents." That very soon happened—a fortnight had hardly elapsed before I was called upon to identify the man who had robbed me. He had been arrested for murder and was easily convicted—[San Francisco Argonaut.

Marbles a Languishing Sport.

Marbles, which once boasted as many games as there are days in the year, are now fallen upon evil times. Knuckling down is clean forgotten—if the art continues it is called by another name; the alley-tor is confounded with his brother of the rank and file; there are no longer sold the finer varieties in stone and glass, or in colored and streaky marble, nor do boys, like sportsmen, yearn for a full bag; nor do they study any longer the intricacies, the possibilities and the subtleties by which their bag may be filled. The game is now only played by little boys—their bag is small; their game is simple, and whenever they can raise a penny, the marbles become a vehicle for gambling.—[Harper's Magazine.

Europe's Utopia.

Dr. Alice Vickery of England alleges that France must be the happiest country in Europe. She says that while the surplus in women in Great Britain and Germany amounts to nearly 750,000 and 1,000,000 respectively, France in 1881 had a surplus of only 92,000 women, and marriages are more prevalent in proportion to the population in France than elsewhere. France has the lowest birthrate of all European countries, 23.8 to a thousand, against 31 for Great Britain and 33 for Germany. The average number of children in a French family is now 2.3, against 4.6 in England and Wales, 5.25 in Scotland, and 5.4 in Ireland. Germany has nearly five to a family. France has a greater proportion of grown up persons than any other nation in Europe, the number of persons in each 10,000 between the ages of 15 and 60 being, in France, 5,373; in Holland, 4984; in Sweden, 4954; in Great Britain, 4732; in the United States, 4398. France has the highest average ages of the living 31.06 years, against Holland, 27.76; Sweden, 27.66; Great Britain, 26.5; the United States, 23.1. In France, out of every hundred deaths, those of persons over the age of 60 are 36; in Switzerland, 34; England, 30; Belgium, 26; Wurtemburg, 24; Prussia, 19; Austria, 17.—[Brooklyn Eagle.

Mutilated as a Reminder.

A suspicious looking individual entered a barber's shop in Manchester, and while being shaved casually remarked:—

"I suppose a good many of your customers forget to pay?'

"No, sir," the barber replied, "there was a time when I used to give credit, but I never do now. In fact, nobody asks for it any more."

"How's that?"

"Well, you see," said the barber, trying the edge of his razor on his thumbnail, "whenever I shaved a gentleman who asked me to mark it up I put a nick in his nose with my razor, and kept tally that way. They very soon didn't want to run up bills.'

There was a tremor in the customer's voice as he asked from beneath the lather.

"Do you object to being paid in advance?"—[London Tit-Bits.

Cured Without Medicine.

An Albany physician says that the most curious prescription he ever gave to a patient was one he prepared for a lady. It was: "Stop walking up and down stairs." The only way this prescription could be taken was by changing her house, as she lived in one of the three-story and basement houses peculiar to Albany architecture. Her husband secured a roomy cottage of two stories, and within a year the invalid's health was almost completely restored.—[Albany Journal.

Wonders of Vegetation.

Out in Nevada convicts send many gigantic specimens of vegetation to the agricultural and horticultural exhibitions. The inmates of the State Prison have this season raised beets eighteen inches in circumference and cabbages large enough to fill an ordinary wheelbarrow. But in the cultivation of sunflowers they take the greatest pride. Some of these measure four feet seven inches in circumference and grow on stalks twelve feet high.

SUMMARY OF CONGRESS.

The Senate.

1ST DAY.—The last session of the Fiftieth Congress opened with the usual formalities. In the Senate forty-two Senators were present when the gavel of Mr. Ingalls fell at 12 o'clock. After a prayer by the Chaplain, Messrs. Morrill and Saulsbury were appointed a Committee to notify the President that the Senate was in session. A recess was taken for thirty minutes. Shortly after 1 P. M. a messenger arrived with the President's Message, which was read by the Secretary.

2D DAY.—Mr. Frye moved to take up the Pacific Railroad bill, but as objection was made by Mr. Mitchell, the motion was not pressed, and the Senate proceeded at once to the consideration of the Tariff bill. At the suggestion of Mr. Vance, however, the discussion of the bill was postponed until the next day....Mr. Reagan introduced two bills providing for four more powerful war vessels for the new navy.

3D DAY.—Mr. Vest offered a resolution continuing the existence of the Select Committee on the question touching the meat product of the United States....Mr. Hoar offered a resolution (which was referred) continuing the Select Committee on the Relations with Canada....Mr. Plumb offered a resolution (which was agreed to) instructing the Committee on Epidemic Diseases to inquire as to the causes and preventives of the introduction of yellow fever into Florida.

4TH DAY.—Certificates of Presidential electors from various States were transmitted by the Secretary of State. Considerable discussion ensued as to what disposition should be made of them, as it was the first occasion of their receipt, under a recent law. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections....The following bills were introduced: To open to actual settlers the abandoned military reservations in Nevada; for the establishment of a national biological labaratory; to organize Government bureaus of information relating to employments, occupations, wants, means of livelihood and homes ....The Senate at 1:05 resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill, beginning with schedule B, which covers earthenware and glassware.

The House.

1ST DAY.—In the House the galleries were crowded with spectators when the last session of the 50th Congress began. Mrs. Cleveland and the wife of Speaker Carlisle were present. The Speaker's desk was ornamented with a handsome floral piece, while other prominent members were not forgotten by their friends. When Mr. Randall entered, at a few moments before noon, he was surrounded by his friends desirous of expressing their pleasure at seeing him once more able to resume his Congressional duties. After a prayer by Dr. Milburn, the roll was called. The Speaker then appointed Messrs. Holman, of Indiana; Turner, of Georgia, and O'Neill, of Pennsylvania, as a committee to join a similar committee appointed by the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication that he might desire to transmit. A recess of an hour was taken, after which the President's Message was received and read.

2D DAY.—Mr. Stone introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that the President and Vice-President shall be chosen every fourth year by the direct vote of the people ....Mr. McRae introduced a bill to allow persons who have abandoned or relinquished their homestead entries to make another entry....Mr. McDonald presented a petition of citizens of North Dakota for the immediate admission into the Union of South Dakota and Montana, and for Constitutional Conventions in North Dakota, Washington and New Mexico. Referred to the Committee on Territories....The Senate bill for a monument to cost $25,000 in memory of Henry Knox, a Major-General in the Revolutionary War was considered.

3D DAY.—The following bills were introduced: To regulate immigration; to divide the State of California into two States; to establish a graduated income tax, the proceeds of which shall be applied to the payment of pensions, and a bill directing the Inter-State Commerce Commission to inform the House, after prompt and due investigation, in what ways and to what extent railway companies are evading the Inter-State Commerce law....Mr. Springer asked unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of a resolution making the "Omnibus" bill for the admission of Dakota, Montana, Washington, and New Mexico a special order, the bill to be considered from day to day until disposed of....The House proceeded to consider the Senate bill for the adjustment of the accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the Eight-Hour law....Mr. Butler introduced a bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to construct a telescope which will be the largest in the world....Delegate Gifford, of Dakota, introduced a bill amendatory of the law providing for the division of the great Sioux Reservat on in Dakota and for the relinquishment of the Indian title to the remainder.

4TH DAY.—The clerk was directed to drop Perry Belmont's (Democrat, N. Y.,) name from the roll of the House, he having sent in his resignation....The House, on motion of Mr. Caswell, went into Committee of the Whole (Mr. Springer, of Illinois, in the chair) on the Direct Tax Bill. Mr. Caswell explained the purpose of the bill. Mr. Oates spoke in opposition to the measure....The usual resolution for the distribution of the President's Message to the appropriate committee was adopted.

THE LABOR WORLD.

THE United Order of Linemen has been organized.

GEORGIA cotton pickers are paid forty cents a day.

FIELD hands in Mississippi receive $10 per month and board.

WESTERN drug clerks are trying to organize a national union.

AMERICAN carpet manufacturers are uniting to advance prices.

SOUTHERN foundries are reported as being unusually busy this season.

THE union bakers of Indianapolis stamp their loaves with the letters U. B.

THE Baldwins, of Philadelphia, have built seven hundred locomotives this year.

GIRLS employed in the cotton factories of Macon, Ga., earn as high as $9 per week.

A ST. JOSEPH (Mich.) basket firm is engaged upon a large order from New South Wales.

THE daily working hours in the Lackawanna (Penn.) collieries have been reduced from ten to nine.

THOSE who work on South Carolina rice plantations, labor all the year for, in many cases, less than $100.

EMPLOYES of the Reading Railroad in Pennsylvania work nineteen hours a day at sixteen cents an hour.

THE next convention of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers will be held at Denver, Col., October 17, 1889.

A DETERMINED attempt will be made by all organized labor to break down the conspiracy law which exists in several States.

THERE are three Farmers' Alliances composed of colored men at Cedar Creek, S. C. Cotton picking pays fifty cents per hundred.

THE Brotherhood of Railway Brakemen has a membership of 14,000. Thirty-six new lodges have been organized within a year past.

THE new locomotive cabs being turned out by the Valley shops at South Easton, Penn., differ from old engine cabs in not having a single moulding.

SHEFFIELD, Ala., one of the newest iron centers of the South, has commenced shipping pig iron to Pittsburg, one of the oldest iron centers of the North.

A WORKINGWOMEN'S SOCIETY formed in Detroit ten years ago to care for girls out of employment and secure situations has just dedicated a magnificent building.

DEACON RICHARDSON in Brooklyn has given notice that hereafter only American citizens, native or naturalized, will be employed on his street car lines as conductors or drivers.

FIFTEEN MILLION spindles of the 20,000,000 controlled by the United Cotton Spinners' Association of Manchester, England, have been started on short time to kill a combination in New York and Liverpool.

THE people in Fresno, Cal., are wild over the discovery of natural gas at a place forty-five miles southeast of the city. Local optimists predict that the find will make Fresno a manufacturing center second to none in the State except San Francisco.

THE POPULAR VOTE.

Full Presidential Election Returns from Every State but One.

The New York *Tribune* prints a table giving the popular vote for Presidents in every State but Colorado. According to these returns the vote was as follows:

States.	Votes Rep. Harrison	Dem. Cleveland.	Pro.	Un'n Labor. Fisk Streeter
Alabama	57,197	117,310	583	.....
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	614	10,613
California	124,842	117,749	5,761	.....
Colorado	.....	.....	.....	.....
Connecticut	74,584	74,920	4,254	.....
Delaware	12,973	16,414	400	.....
Florida	26,629	39,561	493	.....
Georgia	40,143	100,472	1,852	136
Illinois	370,658	348,594	21,592	8,456
Indiana	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694
Iowa	211,598	179,887	8,260	2,105
Kansas	182,562	102,541	6,472	36,296
Kentucky	155,194	183,800	5,225	652
Louisiana	20,151	81,240	130	.....
Maine	73,734	50,482	9,869	1,345
Maryland	99,986	106,168	4,766	.....
Massachusetts	183,447	151,990	8,641	4,742
Michigan	236,387	213,404	30,942	.....
Minnesota	99,359	90,664	15,000	.....
Mississippi	30,000	80,471	208	22
Missouri	236,253	261,094	4,240	18,549
Nebraska	108,425	80,552	9,299	4,226
Nevada	7,088	5,149	41	.....
New Hampshire	45,728	43,358	1,592	13
New Jersey	144,241	151,493	7,904	.....
New York	650,338	635,965	30,231	626
North Carolina	134,784	147,902	.....	.....
Ohio	416,054	396,455	24,356	3,156
Oregon	33,293	26,524	1,677	293
Pennsylvania	526,031	446,633	30,947	9,873
Rhode Island	21,969	17,531	1,281	.....
South Carolina	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Tennessee	139,989	158,787	5,969	.....
Texas	88,280	234,883	4,749	20,459
Vermont	45,192	16,788	1,459	.....
Virginia	150,438	151,977	1,078	.....
West Virginia	78,491	70,240	.....	.....
Wisconsin	176,553	155,282	14,277	8,552
Total	5,185,780	5,296,703	242,984	142,908
Plurality	.....	110,904	.....	.....

In the above table official returns are given for most of the States. Reports from Colorado state that the total vote cannot be given until the State Canvassing Board meets. Harrison's plurality in that State, however, is estimated at 12,643. In the above table Cleveland has a plurality of 110,904, not counting Colorado; if the estimated plurality for Harrison in Colorado is allowed Cleveland's plurality is reduced to 98,261. Omitting the vote of Colorado, the above table shows that since 1884 the Republican vote has increased by 370,108 in the thirty-seven States, the Democratic by 449,440, and the Prohibition vote by 90,383, while the Union Labor party gave 30,444 less for Streeter than the Greenback party did for Butler in 1884. The loss on the combined Labor vote will be somewhat lower than 30,444 when all the returns of the United Labor party for Cowdrey are made. Outside of Colorado the total vote of the four leading parties was 10,868,454, against 9,945,646 in 1884, an increase of 822,808.

The State giving the highest plurality for Harrison is Kansas (59,960), followed closely by Pennsylvania (24,458), and Minnesota next (15,695). Texas gives the largest plurality for Cleveland (146,603), with Alabama next (60,113), and Georgia a close third (60,029).

THE NATIONAL BANKS.

Figures From the Comptroller of the Currency's Report.

The annual report of the Comptroller of the Currency shows that there are 3140 National banks, whose capital stock exceeds $502,000,000 and whose surplus funds and undivided profits amount to $235,000,000. They held deposits amounting to $1,250,000,000 on October 14. There was a net increase of ninety banks during the year, 132 new ones being organized. He recommends the funding of the outstanding greenbacks in bonds bearing not over 2½ per cent. interest, available only as a basis for National bank circulation and payable only upon the failure of the bank or upon its dissolution otherwise, and the enactment of laws giving uniform effect to the commercial instruments, such as bills of lading, bills of exchange, checks, etc.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

HONEY in the comb is scarce.

THE Mississippi is to be bridged at La Crosse, Wis.

SWITZERLAND does two per cent. of the trade of the world.

THE rice crop of Louisiana amounts to about 675,000 bags.

NEARLY 20,000 Norwegians migrated from their country last year.

ORGANIZED raids on rabbits are again being made in California.

SILVER is being found in great quantities in the Madras Presidency, India.

THE shipment of apples to Europe has been an unusually heavy one this year.

SINCE January 1, 1,571,180 barrels of apples have been received in New York.

IT is discovered that 100 colored women in male attire voted at Raleigh, N. C.

THE French Government will prosecute a Paris paper for ridiculing the army.

A DENTAL school for colored students has been established at Nashville, Tenn.

THE number of court personages and attendants at the Vatican is about 1200.

A NEW Roumanian Ministry has been formed with anti-German tendencies.

FOR every 1000 inhabitants the United States runs trains 9700 miles annually.

SIGNOR INGAMI, a Roman advocate who died recently, left $2,200,000 to the Pope.

WITHIN the last two years 145 persons have been convicted for stealing books in Paris.

A FIFTEEN-THOUSAND-DOLLAR funeral was held in a Massachusetts town the other day.

THE New York city elevated railroads carried 171,529,789 passengers during the past year.

THE increased moisture favors the winter wheat crop, and the acreage is equal to last year.

IN 1887 there were registered in France 278,056 marriages, 809,333 births, and 842,797 deaths.

BUT one vote was cast in South Carolina for General Fisk, Prohibition candidate for President.

The number of passengers transported annually in the horse cars in Berlin is nearly 100,000,000.

THE Vermont Legislature has passed a bill making seventy pounds standard weight for a bushel of salt.

ABOUT 5,038,000,000 pounds of cane sugar and 5,588,000,000 pounds of beet sugar are produced annually.

Two English daily papers have been forbidden sale or circulation in Turkey because they exposed the Sultan's drunkenness and knavery.

THE inauguration of Garfield (processions, ball and display) cost $29,000; that of Cleveland $20,000; that of Harrison is expected to cost $75,000.

GENERAL HARRISON is reported as having, in a single day after election, received 15 0 letters, a cartload of newspapers, and eighty telegraphic dispatches.

THERE is an epidemic of diphtheria now prevailing in many parts of Chicago, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, and Nebraska, which is peculiarly fatal and malignant.

THE statue of James A. Garfield to be placed in Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, will be of marble, of heroic size, and will represent him in the act of addressing Congress. It is to be completed and unveiled in June next.

There are seven ex-Speakers of the National House of Representatives living. They are: Robert C. Winthrop, Nathaniel P. Banks, Galusha A. Grow, James G. Blaine, Samuel J. Randall, J. Warren Keifer and John G. Carlisle.

MAJOR ALFRED R. CALHOUN was seen on a New York street corner recently listening to a brass band as it played "Marching Through Georgia." He is the author of the piece and made a pretty sum of money out of it. After the war he went to Georgia and edited the Columbus *Enquirer* a while. He is now a story writer for the New York *Ledger* and other weeklies.

THE Emperor of Austria has learned the American game of poker, and the edict against that game which is now in force in Austria is to be rescinded. Perhaps after Francis Joseph plays a while he will issue a new edict—or a loan.

LATER NEWS.

DR. CHARLES GOODSPEED, a young physician of North Abington, Mass., was found dead in his office under circumstances indicating suicide by means of morphine.

FIRE at Cortland, N. Y., destroyed a large part of the great wagon works there, entailing an estimated loss of $211,000. Among the property destroyed were 700 cutters and a large stock of wagons.

CANONCHET, Governor Sprague's mansion at Narragansett Pier, R. I., owned by Colonel Wheaton and Mrs. Sprague, has been sold to a syndicate, including New York and Rhode Island men, William Clarke and Banker Earle of Earlescourt, for $800,000. It will be used for hotel purposes.

A GANG of men were engaged at work in the shaft at the Nesquehoning (Penn.) mines, when the water from the Hackelbarne Mine, which was flooded and abandoned years ago forced its way to where the men were and buried two of them in a watery grave

CHIEF GIFFORD of the Birmingham (Ala.) fire department was thrown from his horse while going to a fire and was instantly killed.

THE Navajo Indians are off their reservation, near Fort Wingate, Cal., and have gone over on the Colorado River. Fearing they mean mischief United States troops have been sent after them to force them back.

A SWITCH engine ran into a street car containing fourteen passengers at Detroit, Mich., and four of them were killed and four more seriously injured.

A PASSENGER and a freight train were wrecked by collision five miles north of Youngstown, Ohio. Conductor James Kennedy, of the passenger train, was killed; Fireman James McCoy and Brakeman Patrick Riley were fatally injured, and Engineer Albert Lindsay was badly in ured.

WOODS, JENKS & CO.'S extensive lumber yards at Cleveland have been burned. The entire stock, valued at $500,000, was destroyed.

MRS. SNELL, widow of the murdered Chicago millionaire, has offered a reward of $50,000 for the apprehension of Tascott, his alleged murderer.

THE United States Senate cost us for the year ending June 30, $880,523. Salaries and mileage of members amounted to $350,157.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL A. W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer, in pursuance of orders, attended the annual meeting of the American Forestry Congress at Atlanta, Ga.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has resumed his afternoon receptions to the public.

THE River and Harbor Committee has fixed $10,000,000 as the aggregate amount of appropriations to be covered by the bill.

LYMAN & CO.'S wholesale drug house, Montreal, Canada, has been burned. Loss $100,000.

A FIRE at Isabela de Sagua, Cuba, caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp, destroyed forty-two houses. Over one hundred families were rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at $80,000 in gold.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, President of the Dominion Steamship Company, while crossing the Pennsylvania Railroad at Elizabeth, N. J., on his way to church was struck by a train and instantly killed. His body was carried to Linden on the pilot of the engine before it was discovered.

TYPHOID fever prevails as an epidemic in Providence, R. I.

GEORGE DOWNS, a wealthy young man of Troy, N. Y., shot and killed James Logan, his dearest friend, over a trivial matter.

ELEVEN HUNDRED new houses, costing $6,000,000, is Duluth's (Minn.) building record for 1888.

JOHN P. RICHARDSON has been inaugurated as Governor of South Carolina for a second term.

The North Carolinian.

Published Every Wednesday

For terms and advertising rates, see first page.

Communications relative to any of the interests of the Albemarle District solicited.

HON. THOMAS SETTLE.

Recognizing the high character, eminent ability, legal lore and unswerving loyalty to the principles of the Republican party of Hon. Thos. Settle, two weeks ago the CAROLINIAN nominated him for the position of Attorney-General in the Cabinet of the incoming Administration. Last week, just before going to press, the sad intelligence came, which was briefly announced, that he was dead!

Judge Settle died on the 1st inst, at a quarter past 12 o'clock p. m., in the Judge's Chamber in the Government building at Greensboro. The *North State* says:

He had been suffering for several hours with a severe pain in his left arm and breast, and had obtained medical advice and treatment without any permanent effect. He went to the Judge's chamber with the hope of having some relief from pain by resting upon a lounge. A few moments before his death he conversed pleasantly with Judge Dick, Marshal David Settle and Dr. C. M. Glenn. When the fatal paroxysm came on he died without a word or groan, and almost without a struggle.

Had Judge Settle lived until the 23rd of January he would have been 58 years of age. In another column will be found a brief notice of his public life, which it will be seen was both eventful and illustrious. No voice of slander has ever been breathed upon his good name. In his death the party of which he was a distinguisheh member and the State of which he was an honored son, sustain an irreparable losss.

THE WORK OF THE LIFE-SAVERS.

The CAROLINIAN has always taken a special interest in the work of the Life-Saving service, both on account of the difficult and often perilous character of the service rendered by the crews and because of the human lives succored and property saved. The annual reports, recording the brave and gallant deeds of the "storm warriors" who heroically engage in the work of saving life and property upon the stormy and dangerous sea cost of the country, are valuable and always worth reading.

From the report of the General Superintendent for the past year, just submitted, we learn that the number of disasters to documented vessels within the scope of the Life-Saving Station operations was 44. There was on board these vessels 3,563 persons, of whom only twelve were lost. The number of shipwrecked persons who received succor at the stations was 743, to whom 1,898 days' relief, in the aggregate, was afforded The estimated value of the vessels involved in the disasters was $5,924,150, and that of their cargoes $3,691,135, making the total value of property imperilled $9,555,285. Of this amount $7,776,505 was saved and $1,778,880 was lost. The number of lives lost in proportion to the number of persons on board the vessels involved is less than ever before, being only one out of every two hundred and thirty-two. In the saving of property, the exhibit is also very gratifying, showing more than eight dollars saved for every dollar expended.

To TEAHERS: The Faculty of the University offer to the Teachers of the State a course of three months free instruction specially adapted to their need. The programme, beginning with "The Science and Art of Teaching," by President Battle, is an attractive one. There is no charge for tuition—the only fee being $5.00. which the Act of Assembly requires, and which entitles to matriculation, room-rent, servant hire, etc.

The Democrats themselves begin to think that the skies have not many auguries of Democratic success for some time to come, A leading Western Democratic paper remarks:

"It looks dark at first glance. There will probably be two Dakotas with eight or nine electoral votes There will be Montana and Idaho with six or seven more. There will be the two Virginias rated as doubtful."

Speaking of gerrymandering, the Democratic Legislature of Indiana cut up the Districts so that the Republicans have elected but three of the Congressmen, while the Democrats elect ten, and yet the Republicans carried the State by a vote of Congressional Districts with a majority of 4,591.

The attack made by the enemies of Hon. James E. Shepherd reacted, as malice usually does, in his favor. He led his party by several hundred votes. Knowing Judge Shepherd personally, and recognizing his integrity and ability; the CAROLINIAN congratulates him on his merited vindication.

The price of steel rails under Protection has dropped from $166 a ton to $26, and yet "the tariff is a tax," croaks the Democratic parrot.

Congressional summary on last page.

The lament of Bandana Thurman over the election is rather amusing. He said: "I fear the Republicans will seek to insure their continuance in power by admitting Dakota, Idaho, Montana and Washington." The defeated candidate for Vice President has very good sight for an old gentleman, and evidently sees the "handwriting on the wall." The Republicans will unquestionably gratify his pride as a prophet by opening the dorrs for several new States.

While the CAROLINIAN endorses every word of the article "Wanted by the South," quoted from the Raleigh *Chronicle* in another column, it is well enough acquainted with the feeling of Northern enterprise and capital to know that so long as a party advocating the doctrine of the Mills Tariff bill shapes the policy of the State, the appeal will not be responded to as it otherwise would be.

A Brief Kketch of Hon. Thos. Settle.

North State.

Thomas Settle was born on the 23rd of January, 1831. He was graduated at Chapel Hill, and was afterward in 1854, '55 and '56 elected to the Legislature and served the last two years as Speaker of the House of Commons. He was chosen Solicitor of the Fourth Judicial Circuit, and served without interruption (except one year, when he was in the Confederate army) for nine years. He was elected to the Senate in '65 and served as Speaker. In 1868, he was elected Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. He was appointed Minister to Peru in 1871, but resigned in the spring of 1872. The same year he was President of the National Convention at Philadelphia which nominated General Grant for his second term. He became, unwillingly, the candidate of his party for Congress in 1872; and was again elevated in the fall to the Supreme Court bench by appointment from Gov. Cadwell He served in this capacity until 1876 when he became a candidate for Governor against Zeb. B. Vance. In 1877, he was appointed by President Grant Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Florida, which position he held at the time of his death.

The Official Vote,

The following is the offieial vote for Governor and other State officers. Fowle, 147,925; Dockery, 133,475; Walker, 3,116; Holt, 148,025; Pritchard, 133,97; Hammond, 2,926; Saunders, 148 206, Stanton, 133,178. Blair 2,857; Bain, 148,175; Bingham, 133, 131; Dixon, 2,835; Sanderlin, 148, 097; McKesson, 133,095; Winstead, 2,845; Finger, 148,2'9, Mason, 132, 875; Bonner, 2,839; Davidson, 148, 150; Devereux, 132,835; Moody, 2, 841.

The vote for Sugreme Court Judges is as follows; J. J. Davis, d 146,437; J. E. Shepherd, d, 146,780; A. C. Avery, d 146,167; W. A. Guthrie, r 120,537. R. P. Buxton, r 129,747; D. M. Furches, r 129,581. The official count showed the following result on the Amendment; for Amendment 121,961, against, 29,393.

The following is the statement of the vote for the several candidates for Congress:

1st district—Skinner d. 16,615; White r, 15,457; D. W. Jarvis. pro. 239.

2nd district—Simmons d, 16,051; Cheathan r, 16,704.

3rd district—McClammy d, 16,809 Robinson r, 12,925.

4th district—Bunn d, 19,926; Nichols r, 17,368.

5th district—Morehead d, 15,265. Brywer r, 15,940; Montague, pro. 445

6th district—Rowland d, 20,502; Lockey r, 14,797.

7th district—Henderson d, 15,122; Ellis r, 12,125; Frazier, pro. 1619.

8th district—Cowles d, 13,139 Ward r, 12,031.

9th district—Johnson d, 14,915; Ewart r, 15,433.

The Whole Thing in a Nut Shell

From the Chicago Tribune.

The message boiled down: To the Congress of the United States: The Constitution is 100 years old. The tariff is a tax. You are neglecting public business. The fishery question is still unsettled. Affairs with China and Mexico need looking after. I have no apologies to make to Sackville—he's a chump. Naturalination laws need revision. Sheridan was a great man. I am still troubled about the surplus. I refer you to the reports of the Secretaries of the Navy and Interior and the Postmaster General and Attorney General for information pertaining to their Departments, and to the Department of Agriculture for anything you may wish to know concerning sorghum. Let us be good.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

New Jersey's Decision Explained.

From the Pittsburg Chronicle.

"How do you account for the Democratic majority in New Jersey?" asked the Horse Editor.

"Well," replied the Snake Editor "I see that the town of Newark, makes 150,000,000 corkscrews a year."

The greatest cure on earth for pain, Salvation Oil, sing the refrain.

"You out to day, my friend, in this cold wind? I thought you were sick in bed with a cold." He said nothing but smiled a jolly smile and led me to the apothecary's shop, and pointing to a big advertisement of Dr Bull's Cough Syrup said, "Thereby hangs a tale; that tells the story."

The North Carolina Prohibitionist, the Prohibition Leader, and the Progress have been consolidated under the name of the North Carolina Prohibitionist, which is located in Durham, under the management of Mr. W. G. Burkhead as editor.

The Wisdom of Harrison's Nomination.

J. S. Clarkson of Iowa.

Time has shown how wisely our delegation made its choice. Ben Harrison was a candidate anointed for victory. He came to leadership without pomp or parade or great jubilation as Lincoln did in 1860, and the devout may well believe that he rose up in this crisis of our nation's history under the hand of God for a special purpose. Day by day after the nomination he grew upon the people. His speeches, touching every question of public interest, and touching the hearts of the American people in their homes, have never been excelled by any candidate, if indeed for simplicity, power over the people and invincible while quiet force and strength they have ever been equalled. Day by day the people of the nation came to know the man as the people of Indiana long had known him. He was the evangel of good will as well as well as the leader of a great political cause, and as he came forward he removed from the campaign bitterness and anger, and brought in their stead a spirit absolutely irresistible in the power of its good nature. Very soon he commanded at once the respect of intelligent Democrats and the enthusiastic support of all Republicans. His influence reached beyond his own party, brought back back many of the wanderers from our faith, and drew into our folds many Democrats no longer able in conscience to follow the course of their party. To those of you who knew and supported the grandsire, it was never difficult to believe in the grandson. It is good for American manhood to say, however, that the greatness of Gen. Harrison has come by his own merit, and that it is now as fairly accorded by the people as to any leader we have had. In Harrison the soldier in war and the statesman in peace, as wise and clear in his words as John Bunyan, who wrote the strongest and clearest English we have ever known, and in Morton the philanthropist, strong in all the homes of the country, and the business man strong with all the business interests, we had an invincible ticket.

Is Consumption Incurable?

Read the following: Mr. C. Morriz, Newark, Ark. says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Trouble. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at Wood & Wadsworth's drug store.

A man who has practiced medicine for 40 years, ought to know salt from sugar; read what he says:

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 10, 1887

Messrs J. F. Cheney & Co,—Gentlemen: I have been in the general practice of mepicine for 40 years and would say that in all my practice and experience, have never seen a preparation that I could prescribe with as much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Care, manufactured by you Have prescribed it a great many times and its effect is wonderful, and would say in conclusion that I have yet to find a case of Catarrh that it would not cure, if they would take it according to direcfions.

Yours truly, L. L. GORSUCH, M. D

Office, 215 Summit St.

We will give $100 for any case of Catarrh that can not be cured with Hall's Catarrh Cure. Taken internally.

Cure. F. J, CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

A Good Old Anglo-Saxon Doctrine.

From the Trenton Gazette

A great deal is being said about General Harrison's "Southern policy." He has't outlined it as yet, but we can tell you what one of its principal points will be. It will be "fair play." Now, if anybody want to rear up and strike at that let him proceed to the rear.

Salisbury has established a knitting factory with a capital of $12,000.

The Rocky Mount Mills will at an early day commence the erection of another large factory.

W. H. Styron, tobacco merchant of Wilmington, has made an assignment. Liabilities about $40,000.

The sash and blind factory of W. C. Petty & Co., of Archdale, has been destroyed by fire. Loss is $10,000.

Winston has the largest cigar Factory in the State. It has a capacity for 6,000 cigars a day and the sales thi year will reach 1,000.000,000 cigars.

Maj. W. A. Guthrie has been appointed by the Governor a trustee of the agricultural and mechanica college vice Gen. Rufus Barrington resigned.

The pension warrants, each $8,25, have been sent out by Gen. W. P. Roberts, State Auditor. There are exactly 3,706 of them, of which number 2,625 are for widows and 1,081 for soldiers.

Messrt Warren & Grimes, of Cumberland, Pitt county, published in the Washington Gazette that Henry Jackson, a tenant, with two mules, made this year forty barrels of corn, and 13,220 pounds of lint cotton the first picking, and the crop is now ready for the second picking.

Don't be deceived by fictitions or paid for certificates. All testimonials printed in our paper concerning the merit of B. B B. (Botanic Blood Balm) are true and genuine. Write Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Ga., for 'Book of Wonders."

Thomas. S. Warren of Norfolk, a native of Edenton, and brother of Dr. Edward Warren of Paris, committed suicide on the 3rd.

BLOOD AND BRAIN.

Pure blood is what oils the machinery of life eases every movement of the body, removes stiffness of the joints, drives out pain from the nerves, stimulates the brain, protects the liver and kidneys from irritation, enables physical exertion without fatigue, prolongs life, and makes men and women perfect in health and feature. Good blood and good brain are inseparable. Aim to keep the blood pure by using the only true blood remedy, B. B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm.)

Miss S. Tomlinson, Atlanta, Ga., says: "For many years I have been afflicted with rheumatism combined with severe kidney troubles, indigestion and nervous prostration. **Rheumatism** Several physicians were employed and numerous patent medicines resorted to without benefit. At last I began the use of B. B. B., and its effect was like magic. Rheumatic pains ceased, my kidneys were relieved, and my constitution improved at once."

Z. T. Hallerton, Macon, Ga., writes: "Three years ago I contracted a blood poison. I applied to a physician at once, and his treatment came near killing me. I employed an old physician and then went to Kentucky. I **Hot Springs** then went to Hot Springs and remained two months, but nothing seemed to cure me permanently, although temporary relief was given me. I returned home a ruined man physically, with but little prospect of ever getting well. I was persuaded to try B. B. B., and to my utter astonishment it quickly healed every ulcer."

W. C. McGaughey, Webb City, Ark., writes: "I owe the comfort of my life to a use of B. B. B. I was troubled with blood poison **Bad Blood** for five or six years, and found no relief equal to that given by this valuable remedy."

Mrs. Emma Griffiths, Unitia, Tenn., writes: "The doctors said my boy twelve years old had scrofula. His knees were drawn up and joints were stiff, and for three years he had been **Scrofula** unable to walk. One bottle of B. B. B. has done him so much good he can now walk, and his pain has ceased. Its action on my boy has been pronounced most wonderful." (5)

DAY'S HORSE POWDER

Prevents Lung Fever and cures Distemper, Heaves, Fevers, &c., &c. 1 pound in each package. Sold by all dealers.

DR. BULL'S BABY SYRUP

Facilitates Teething! Sold at druggists

Price 25 Cts. Regulates the Bowels!

25c A BOTTLE

SALVATION OIL

KILLS PAIN

BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption and for the relief of Consumptive persons

PRICE 25 CTS.

For Sale by all druggists.

SMOKE LANGE'S CUBEB CIGARETTES for Catarrh Price 10 Cts. At all druggists.

IMPORTANT!

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C., Dec 12, '88.

TO THE PUBLIC:

On January 1, 1889, E. Ehringhaus and B. Ehrinhaus will retire from the firm of Robinson & Co., the term of partnership having expired.

The business will be continued at the Old Stand by Cha's H. Robinson, and the Messrs Ehringhaus purpose to engage in business in the Stores now occupied by C. Overman and Jacob Salomonsky.

In the meantime we desire to reduce our Stock of Goods, and to collect all accounts due, Prices will be redubed to such low figures that we think they will go. We want the Cash.

Robinson & Co.

CHA'S H. ROBINSON,
E. EHRINGHAUSE,
B. EHRINGHAUS,

The New York Press
For 1889.

DAILY. SUNDAY. WEEKLY.

The Aggressive Republican Journal of the Metropolis.

A NEWSPAPER FOR THE MASSES.

Founded December 1st, 1887.

Circulation, November 7th, 1888, 254,840.

LARGEST DAILY CIRCULATION of ANY REPUBLICAN PAPER IN AMERICA.

THE PRESS is the organ of no faction; pulls no wires; has no animosities to avenge

The most remarkable Newspaper Success in New York.

THE NEW YORK PRESS is now a National Newspaper, rapidly growing in favor with Republicans of every State in the Union.

Cheap news, vulgar sensations and trash find no place in the columns of The Press. It is an expensive paper, published at the lowest price American Currency permits

The Daily Press has the brightest Editorial page in New York. It sparkles with points.

The Sunday Press is a splendid twelve page paper, covering every current topic of interest.

The Weekly Press contains all the good things of the Daily and Sunday editions, with special features suited to a Weekly publication.

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THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce St.), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

Scribner's Magazine.
For 1889.

The publishers of SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE aim to make it the most popular and enterprising of periodicals, while at all times preserving its high literary character. 25,000 new readers have been drawn to it during the past six months by the increased excellence of its contents (notably the Railway articles), and it closes its second year with a new impetus and an assured success.

The Railroad Articles will be continued by several very striking papers; one especially interesting by Ex-Postmaster General Thomas L. James on The Railway Postal Service—illustrated.

Mr Robert Louis Stevenson's serial novel, The Master of Ballantrae, will run through the greater part of the year

A Correspondence and collection of manuscript memoirs relating to J. F. Millet and and a famous group of modern French Artists will furnish the substance of several articles—illustrated.

The brief end papers written last year by Robert Louis Stevenson, will be replaced by equally interesting contributions by different famous authors.

Many valuable Literary artibles will appear; a paper on Walter Scott's Methods of Work, illustrated from original MSS., a second shelf of Old Books, etc.

Articles on ART SUBJECTS will be a feature, and FISHING articles describing sport in the best fishing grounds will appear; and ILLUSTRATED ARTICLES of great variety will also appear: and there will be interesting articles upon PHOTOGRAPHY, ELECTRICITY and DEEP MINING.

A Special Offer to cover last year's numbers, which include all the Railway Articles, as follows:

A years subscription (1889) and the numbers for 1888 $4 50

$3 00 a year; 25 cents a number.

CHARLES SCRIBNER SONS,
743-745 BROADWAY, N. Y.

The New York Tribune

CONGRATULATES

Every American Farmer, Wage-Earner and Business Man, the Union Volunteers, the Settlers of the Western Territories Every Young Man and Woman, the Freedmen of the South, our American Fishermen and Ship-builders, and the Whole People Generally, on the

SALVATION OF THEIR WELFARE,

which was won at the polls on November 6th In the prosperity which is likely to follow the men of both parties will share; but to the Republican voters, workers and press is due the credit.

During Gen: Harrison's administration THE TRIBUNE will continue to advocate the great measures of public policy, with which its name is identified. Great responsibilities now rest, not only on the new administration, but on the Republican party and press, with reference to shaping legislation so as to give practical effect to the will of the people. It is no time now for farmers, wage-earners, Union veterans, and others, whose interests have been imperiled by an administration of free traders and rebel brigadiers, to relax their interest in public affairs and let things take their course. On the contrary it would seem to be the duty of all voters to co-operate earnestly in the advancement of measures undertaken in their behalf, and to send their support to great newspapers, which are doing original and aggressive work to promote their welfare.

It is conceded by the entire country that THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE has initiated a great variety of the valuable and successful popular discussions of the past year. Its labor for the farmers (not yet half finished) has been aggressive and effective. Its great exposure of the sham "reform" of the Cleveland administration was crushing and final; no attempt was ever made to answer it. Its position on temperance brought back numerous third party to the Republican ranks. Its broadsides on the tariff and other questions have done much to prove beyond question that the republican party is the best friend of the poor people of the country and of the settlers of the territories. It fixed beyond controversy the responsibility for the defeat of much-needed pension legislation in Congress. On many other important questions The Tribune did loyal and successful work. It undertook for the sake of the causeman important, laborous and far-reaching tasks involving immense research and useful in setting in quicker motion the forces which won the victory. Its course in the future may be judged by the past.

The Tribune is not exclusively devoted to politics. It is a general newspaper presenting the news of the world in each issue together with fiction, miscellany matters, for the home circle, and for Young Folks, with excellent and accurate market reports book reviews and foreign correspondence; and two pages a week on agriculture. For the family it is unexcelled among newspapers.

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Every year The Tribune prints an Almanac and Index and several bound Extras. It is proposed now to systematize the publication of the Extras, and to issue them regularly once a month, 12 numbers a year. The Almanac will be issued in its old form, only with new, valuable and extensive additions to the contents, the number for 1889, by the way, containing complete returns of the Presidential election. The other numbers will be made up with pages of about monthly magazine size. There will be one or two numbers per year devoted to the latest idea in knitting and crochet. Several will contain complete novels. Others will be made up of entertaining features of special and permanent value relating to Science, Society, Literature, Politics, etc. Single copies 25 cents. Price per year for the 12 numbers, $2.

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-23.

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1889.

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And GUTTERING, ROOFING and all kinds of Work pertaining to the business done by skilled workmen.

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ONLY LOOKING!

—0—

"Well madam, I see you have come back again. Now please tell me if you have looked in all the other stores, as you said you were going to do before you purchased your goods?"

"Yes sir, and I have just been looking around for nothing, as no one else in the city has half the stock of nice

DRESS GOODS

you have, and what the most of them have are nothing to compare with these I see in here. Now Mr. Hill. Weisel, how is it you always continue to have a much nicer selection of these goods than any one else? And the colors are so new and stylish. Now out with the truth, don't a lady friend select most of your goods?"

"Not much. You see madam, I have been in the Dress Goods all my life, and have made these goods a particular study, and when some new goods come out I am the first one in the city to handle them. Our business has grown so much that during the past two years that I am now just about completing an additional store in connection with this one.

"By the way, you said you wanted some Satins. Now what kind? We have them at 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, and 25c. You see we have them to please all customers, according to quality; also how many yards of this piece of Henrietta cloth do you wish at 25c? And I suppose you want plush or braid to trim with. I can show you both kinds and let you make your own selection, as we have a very large stock of these goods and can give them to you in all colors. This piece of Peacock Blue will trim with that piece of goods very nicely, and besides will make a very pleasant looking contrast; and besides is one of the prevailing shades this season. These goods are all new and we are selling a stack of them.

I have some beautiful double-fold Flannels that we will sell at 20c, that are worth much more money, but as I am always after securing good bargains for my customers I have struck one this time and intend to let these goods go at this small unheard of price.

We have some Trecots that we are selling very cheap, and all I wish is for one to call and look while we still have a full line of colors to select from.

CLOTHING!

How many different styles and colors we have I can hardly tell, but one thing is sure, our stock is fuller this season than ever before and our prices are much lower on most all of our goods, as we intend to be "leader in low prices" on all goods. We can fit all sizes from a small child of 4 years to a full grown man wearing a 44 size. We have some nice Prince Albert suits, and piles of Cutaway Sacks without end; can price them as low as the lowest, and besides give every one full value for their money; and in Overcoats it will do you good to call and see our stock. We can suit any one in styles and prices. Have them in all shades.

We mean business, and all we ask is a fair trial and we know you will be sure and buy of us.

Remember I am at my Store, and you are welcome to come and see me.

H. WEISEL,

Leader of Low Prices,

At the Foot of Water St

NEAR THE DOCK.

The North Carolinian

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1888.

ELIZABETH CITY CHURCHES.

EPISCOPAL. Rev. H. A. Skinner, Rector. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2:30 P. M. All cordially invited

METHODIST. Rev. E. E. Wilson, Pastor Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M Sunday School at 9:30 A. M. A cordial invitation to all. Seats free.

BAPTIST. Rev. J. L. White, Pastor. Service on Sundays at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 9:30 A.M. Seats free. Invitation extended to all.

A. M. E. ZION. Rev. S. F. Dickson, Pastor. Service every Sunday at 2:30 P. M., and 7. P. M

☞ Prepare for 1889.

☞ Try and do better than in '88.

☞ To all who have the WILL the *way* will open.

☞ When you say "No," mean it; and when you say "Yes," stick to it.

☞ The new Methodist Church at South Mills will be dedicated on Sunday next.

☞ Lt. E. C. Chayter will accept our thanks for a copy of the report of the Life Saving Service.

☞ Mr. Frederick Jennings, of Providence, this county, after a painful illness, died on the 9th inst.

☞ Mr. A. F. Riddick, the newly elected Republican Sheriff of Perquimans, has qualified and been installed in office.

☞ We see that the authorities of Charlotte are arresting tramps and putting them to work on the streets. A good plan.

—FOR RENT: A couple of Office rooms in the CAROLINIAN Building.

☞ Now is a good time for persons who want to make a Christmas present to friends at a distance, and by the same token to pay a fine compliment to the intelligence of the recipient, to subscribe for and send them the CAROLINIAN for 1889. It would be appreciated.

—A second hand Self-feeding Stove, nearly as good as new, suitable for sitting room or parlor, for sale very cheap. Apply at this office.

☞ On yesterdays's Express Mr. Carl Hugo Arnall and Miss Wilhelmina Elizabeth Maria Klepper, both of Norfolk, arrived here, stopped at the Albemarle House, procured a license from Register Culpepper, called in Rev. J. L. White, by whom they were united in the bonds of wedlock, and returned on the train.

☞ We had a very pleasant call on Monday from Col. J. A. McDonald, of Shelby. He is representing the large and popular Book and Stationery House of Alfred Williams & Co., of Raleigh. An old acquaintance and friend, we were really glad to see him. He is a genial, whole-souled gentleman.

☞ Rev. J. H. Manley, late Presiding Elder of the A. M. E. Zion Church, with headquarters at Elizabeth City, has been appointed at the Conference to take charge of the Church at Petersburg, Va. He is a man of talent, culture and indomitable energy, and makes a favorable impression wherever he goes. The best wishes of the CAROLINIAN follow him.

☞ The elevation of Hon. James E. Shepherd to the Supreme Court creates a vacancy in the Judgeship of this District, which the Governor will be called upon to fill by appointment. Of course, he will be a Democrat. Among the names suggested for the place are C. F. Warren of Beaufort, S. L. Smith of Gates, L. B. Winborne of Hertford and W. J. Griffin of Pasquotank. In character, ability and legal attainments, the latter is the peer of them all.

☞ To gratify "A Young Friend," who manifests a lively interest in the editor of the CAROLINIAN, the fact is stated that he came from old Whig stock, and, though a lad, began the study and the investigation of the issues dividing parties when the gallant Henry Clay was candidate for President. He cast his first vote in 1848, and he has advocated, to the best of his ability, the doctrine of Protection to American labor and industry, and he has not wavered in his devotion and active work through ten Presidential campaigns.

☞ We call the attention of those who want good reading matter at very little cost, to the offer we make in another column, "20 Books almost Given Away." Bear in mind that we agree to send the entire list of 20 valuable books, by mail, post paid, to every new subscriber to the CAROLINIAN for the ensuing year, who remits the regular subscription price, $1.50 and 20 cents extra—$1 70 in all, and to every old subscriber who pays up all arrearages and renews for one year in advance.

☞ At the regular annual meeting of the stockholders of the Elizabeth City Fair held on the 10th inst, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Col. R. B. Creecy; Vice President, C. W. Grandy; Secretary, Dr. P. John; Treasurer, Jacob Salomonsky; Board of Directors, D. B. Bradford E. F. Aydlett, D. S. Kramer, H. T. Greenleaf and T. R. Mann. The Association is in a healthy condition. After paying expenses and premiums, and paying a dividend of 8 per cent, there is still a balance in the treasury.

☞ Corn was 59 cents at Norfolk yesterday.

—The great attraction now is the Xmas "pretties" at Melick's Red Front.

—We offer our entire stock of Heating Stoves at cost, or less, for cash.
ROBINSON & Co.

☞ Attention is called to the "Fertilizers" advertised in this issue.

☞ In order to appreciate success we must know failure, and our greatest successes consist not in never failing but in persistently conquering such failures.

—The cold days are comin, but it will be a cold day when Moses Weisel can't undersell all competitors.

☞ Calculate the cost. Do not spend two dollars in order to gain ten cents; rather spend ten cents in the way of time and care to save two dollars.

—Take a look at the pretty things in the show windows at the Red Front on Water Street.

—Great bargain in Crookery, Glass and Tinware, for cash, to reduce stock
ROBINSON & Co.

☞ A habit of reading when good books and papers are provided will do more to protect children from wrong doing than much advice and lecturing

—P. W. Melick has purchased the entire stock of Furniture of Bradford & Co., and is prepared to "flood the country" with low prices. Give him a call.

☞ Those of our subscribers who are in arrears are requested to "square up" during this month. We want to begin the year 1889 with a paid up list.

—We have a few Coal Oil Stoves we offer at just half cost for cash.
ROBINSON & Co.

☞ In answer to "Inquirer," we say that there are four ways by which money can safely sent by mail, viz: Postal money order, express money order, registered letter and bank draft.

—Ask for Fowler & Co's $1.75 Blankets; and examin their Wraps and Newmarkets.

☞ "My young friend," asked the preacher solemnly, "do you ever attend a place of worship?" "Yes, sir, regularly every Sunday night," replied the young man, "I'm on my way to see her now."

—Make a break for Moses Weisel's if you want bargains in Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, etc.

☞ To "Amicus" the CAROLINIAN replies, Yes, General Harrison will be the Centennial President. From March 4, 1789, to March 4, 1889, covers one hundred years of splendid history which Gen. Harrison and the Republican party will endeavor in the next four years to make still more splendid and glorious.

—You won't do yourself justice if you don't look over Moses Weisel's stock before buying.

☞ A correspondent from Pittsburg, Pa., writes the CAROLINIAN, saying: "Since the election new life seems to have been infused into all industries, and business generally feels the effect. I am told that already for this month, building contracts have been made in Pittsburg alone amounting to $778,000."

And from our exchanges we learn that all over the North manufacturing is reviving, and the impulse and confidence imparted by General Harrison's election will open factories and mills that Cleveland's message and the Mills bill have closed

—"I'd give anything," said Miss A., "if I had as small a foot as Miss G." "Well," said her friend, "you can have it for nothing. Miss G's foot is large as yours, but she wears the shapely shoes of Moses Weisel's, giving her foot the appearance of being smaller than it is. A clumsy shoe disfigures any foot. Try Moses Weisel next time and see what a change he can make in the appearance of your feet."

☞ The CAROLINIAN has a letter from an old friend in a distant State congratulating the editor on the result of the great contest decided on the 6th of November. He very correctly claims that the victory means more than the triumph of the Republican party. It is a victory for the American workman, whose standard of wages and living it was sought to bring into competition with those of the pauper labor of Europe and the naked and starving toilers of Asia and Africa. It is a victory for the preservation of our industrial independence, which is essential to a full realization of our political independence. It is a victory for the American National system of Protection over the Colonial system of British Free Trade. It is a victory for the principle of Home Rule over the impertinence of foreign intermeddling. The forces in the contest marched under their respective colors; on our side was the starry banner of America, while the opposite side appropriately adopted the scarlet emblem of England with what that emblem symbolized. It is indeed and in truth and in no vain figure of speech a victory for the American flag and for American ideas, and, being all this, it is a triumph in which all Americans with true National instincts will heartily rejoice.

☞ Teach your sons and daughters to observe the good old rule: "A place for every thing and everything in its place."

—Full line of Dress Goods and all the new Shades at Fowler & Co's

☞ How true it is, as many learn by experience—

"The world is growing better every day,
And honest men abound," some people say,
But still the finest apples of the crop,
When packed in barrels somehow get on top

☞ The annual advertisement of the New York Press will be found elsewhere in our columns. We commend the Press to the attention of our readers. It is cheap, bright and earnestly Republican.

—Turner's North Carolina Almanac, the Old Reliable, for sale by P. W. Melick

LOCAL MENTION.

The holidays are coming. Business men, hand in your "ads."—J. H. Perry esq., the newly elected and installed Sheriff of Chowan, gave us a call on Thursday. "He is all right," and we predict will make a popular and efficient officer.—Work has commenced on the new Presbyterian Church to be erected on the corner of Road and Mathews streets.—Rev. C. C. Brothers has been visiting his parents here the past week. He has been appointed to the Morganton Circuit this year.—P. H. Welsh esq., of the Plymouth *Monitor*, dropped in on Friday and paid his respects.—Ex-Sheriff F. F. Cohoon and bride have returned from their extended Western trip and settled down at his residence on Shepherd street.—The large new lumber sheds of the Albemarle Lumber Company are completed. P. S. Shipp was the contractor.—Mr. and Mrs E. F. Lamb will give a dinner to her father, Col. R. B. Creecy, on Friday, in honor of his 75th birth-day.—Thompson & Son have just burned another kiln of splendid brick.—At a meeting of the members of the Elizabeth City Bar, held on Monday, Hon. Wm. J. Griffin was unanimously endorsed and recomended for Judge.—See the announcement of Robinson & Co.—Hon. J. W. Albertson left yesterday to spend a week at Baltimore.—Mrs. M. L. Wells, of the W. C. T. U., delivered interesting lectures in the Methodist Church on Monday night and last night.—Mr. Elias Gardener, of East Concord, N. Y., is here on his annual visit.—The Arthur Love Dramatic Company gave a performance at the Opera House last night. They perform again to night. For the benefit of the Orphan's Home.

Nature's efforts are always directed aright; but sometimes occasional assistance of the proper kind proves eminently serviceable to her efforts. Laxador combines every quality to render it of peculiar service in very many diseases.

The diseases of babyhood are so rapidly weakening that the quickest means should be used to check them. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the unfailing remedy for these complaints.—Price only 25 cents.

—Do not wait any longer but go and see that new kiln of Brick just burned by Thompson & Son. Every body says they can't be beaten because they are larger and harder than any sold before in this City.

—White and scarlet Underwear for Men, Ladies and Children at Fowler & Co's. Ladies to wait on you.

—Our Store overrun with Shoes and Boots and they must be sold. Bought direct from Factory for cash, and will be sold out cheap. Orders promptly filled.

—Fowler & Co can give you as much for your money as it is possible for any other House to give.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my medicine FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York

The W. L. Douglas advertised shoe are widely known everywhere as the best value for the money of any yet introduced. His celebrated $3.00 calf seamless shoe is perfectly smooth inside, no tacks, or wax thread to hurt the feet, and as easy as hand sewed shoes. Read his advertisement in this paper. H Weisel sole Agent for Elizabeth City.

Early Sunday morning, Dec. 2nd, two white men, Powell and Turner, were in the swamps, visiting their traps, about four miles from Hamilton. Turner's gun became caught in some vines, causing the gun to go off, discharging the whole load in Powell's thigh, severing the femoral artery and causing death in a few minutes

There were 3,647 distilleries of spirituous liquor in operation in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30th last. Of this number 1,165 were in full blast in North Carolina,

In the U. S. Circuit Court, on 27th ult., Thomas Oliver and W. J. Dickens, two white men of Edgecomb county, were convicted of counterfeiting and were sentenced to the penitentiary at Columbus, Ohio, the former for three years, the latter for one year.

There is a Primitive Baptist church near Raleigh which is split all to pieces on the subject of foot washing. One party thinks they ought to have foot washing 4 times a year, and the other party wants it only once a year. They have actually turned out the pastor and many members on account of this difference.

SOCIETY NOTES.

BY MRS. H. MURPHY.

Temperance revival this week! Some kind friend has sent me several copies of the Weekly Witness. This paper gives a soul stirring view of the efforts made for the grand cause in the North. A "sermon in a nutshell," was the suggestive collection of items in Brooklyn on Thanksgiving day. Three families were found to have lost inmates by *starvation* on that day of plenty, by the cruel curse of strong drink. Five of one family were found dead, while the husband and father was still sleeping off the effects of his plentiful supply of whiskey

Signs of Santa Claus are appearing, and tiny tots hardly able to read bring the paper with its picture of the dear old fellow atop of the chimney, say "O mamma read this, Santa Claus has something to say right here!" And mamma perhaps romances a little about "Santa Claus' store," and then the little one if it is in this city will say "O I know where it is! It's *Meack's Store*, isn't it mamma?" And so it is sure enough.

In the far off North we have heard people speak of the "dark days of Christmas," because the days are short and cold, and even dim, compared to Southern skies, but we might justly speak of the "bright days of Christmas," here, for the mild weather, and the brilliant effort of the window plants, as we pass along the streets give an impression of joy and brightness to the season.

Apropos of window gardening we saw a beautiful exotic bloom at Mrs. E. G. Davis' one day last week. It was a rare and lovely variety of what is generally known as the Century plant. *The claw ran cac us*, who e botanical name we should be glad to learn. This plant bloomed last year and this year it has bloomed again.

The flower is a deep rose colored pink, shading in delicate waves from very light to quite dark. In shape it very much resembles the fuschia, but is larger, and frail as the bright wings of a gorgeous butterfly.

Several weddings *on did.*

Christman rhymes
Brings wedding chimes.

And every wedding makes the money go! The store-keeper, the dressmaker, the milliner, yes and the protagrapher too, all may join in the good old hymn

"Haste to the wedding,"

Electric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver & Kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c and $1 per bottle at Wood & Wadsworth's drug store.

ITCH, Mange, and Scratches on human or animals cured in 30 minutes by Woolford's Sanitary Lotion. It never fails. Sold by Griggs & Cartwright, Druggists, Elizabeth City.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay quired. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded, Price 25 cents per box FOR SALE BY WOOD & WADSWORTH.

20 BOOKS ALMOST GIVEN AWAY

We will send the entire list of Twenty Valuable Books enumerated and described below, to every subscriber to this paper for the ensuing year, who remits *twenty cents* in addition to the regular subscription price. These books, each one of which contains a complete first-class novel or other work by a well-known and popular author, are published in neat pamphlet form, printed from good readable type on good paper, and many of them handsomely illustrated. They comprise some of the finest works ever written by some of the greatest and most popular writers, both of America and Europe. Each one is complete in itself:

No. 216. **The Aunt Maguire Documents.** By the author of "THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS." One of the funniest books ever published—fully equal to its famous predecessor, "Widow Bedott."

No. 199. **Bijah Beanpole's Adventures in New York.** By the author of "THE MISS SLIMMENS PAPERS." Full of funny situations, laughable incidents and ridiculous scrapes. A great humorous book.

No. 215. **Perfect Etiquette;** OR, HOW TO BEHAVE IN SOCIETY. A complete manual for ladies and gentlemen, giving all correct rules of deportment for all occasions, according to the usages of the best society.

No. 221. **Gulliver's Travels.** The remarkable adventures of Lemuel Gulliver among the Lilliputians and Giants. A standard work—this the only cheap edition.

No. 220. **The People's Natural History.** Containing interesting descriptions, accompanied by illustrations of numerous beasts, birds, reptiles, fishes and insects, with much curious information regarding their life and habits.

No. 222. **Modern Recitations.** A large collection of the most popular recitations, in prose and verse, both for professional elocutionists and amateurs.

No. 225. **Maiwa's Revenge.** A Novel. By H. RIDER HAGGARD.

No. 202. **Wall Flowers.** A Novel. By MARION HARLAND.

No. 201. **The Merchant's Crime.** A Novel. By HORATIO ALGER, JR.

No. 196. **Ivan the Serf.** A Novel. By SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

No. 197. **Hesperia;** OR, THE LIGHTHOUSE STAR. A Novel. By M. T. CALDOR.

No. 207. **The Misadventures of John Nicholson.** A Novel. By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

No. 214. **Two Klases.** A Novel. By the author of "Dora Thorne."

No. 206. **Bread Upon the Waters.** A Novel. By Miss MULOCK.

No. 204. **Page Ninety-two.** A Novel. By MARY CECIL HAY.

No. 212. **A Vagabond Heroine.** A Novel. By Mrs. ANNIE EDWARDS.

No. 213. **Clouds and Sunshine.** A Novel. By CHARLES READE.

No. 209. **The Dream Woman.** A Novel. By WILKIE COLLINS.

No. 200. **George Caulfield's Journey.** A Novel. By Miss M. E. BRADDON.

No. 203. **Mary Hardwick's Rival.** A Novel. By Mrs. HENRY WOOD.

FERTILIZERS:

Cheap and Good,

For Sale at the E. City Oil Mills

We have taken the Agency for BAUGH'S ANIMAL BONE & POTASH COMPOUND, which has proved to be a complete mixture for Cotton, Corn, Potatoes, Peas, etc. Apply to J. S. CARTWRIGHT, or

W. D. LATHROP & CO.

Dec. 12-3m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Miles B. Cartwright.

Having qualified as Administrator of the late Miles B. Cartwright, I hereby give notice to all persons indebted to his estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and these holding claims against the same, to present them within twelve months from the date of this notice or it will be pleaded in bar of their recovery. This November 24th, 1888.

J. E. NICHOLS, Adm'r

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powder. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co. 106 Wall street New York.

TRAVEL & TRANSPORTATION.

NORFOLK SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE 22, TAKES EFFECT DEC'R 3 1888.

Mail and Express (Southbound), daily, except Sundays, leaves Elizabeth City 11.20 A. M. Northbound, leaves at 2.35 P. M.

The Accomodation daily, except Sundays, leaves at 7. 0 o'clock A. M., and returning, arrives at 9.00 P. M.

The above Trains, which are Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, arrive at and depart from the Depot of the Norfolk Western Railroad at Norfolk.

Close connections at Norfolk with all rail and steamer lines.

At Elizabeth City—With steamboats for all points on Pasquotank, North, Alligator, Pungo, Tar and Neuse rivers

At Edenton—With N. & W. R. R. Co's steamboats Plymouth, and E. Roberts and Ranger, for all points on Chowan, Scuppernong, Little, Cassie and Roanoke rivers, and Jamesville & Washington, and Albemarle & Raleigh railroads, and with steamer Keystone tri-weekly for Hertford, Winton, Murfreesboro and all landings on the Chowan and Meherin Rivers.

The steamer Plymouth, plying between Edenton and Williamston, will go to Hamilton on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week, leaving that place at 2 o'clock A. M. on Wednesday and Saturday.

Norfolk Passenger and Freight Station at Norfolk and Western Railroad Depot.

Freight received daily, except Sundays.

Through tickets on sale and baggage checked between the principal stations and Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York by Bay Line and Old Dominion steamers and N. Y. and N. R. R., from Norfolk, and between Norfolk and Washington, Plymouth, Williamston, Windsor and Jamesville.

M. E. KING, General Manager.

EASTERN CAROLINA DESPATCH

FAST FREIGHT LINE.

Regular line of steamers between Atlantic and North Carolina R. R., Newberne, Washington and Elizabeth City.

Daily all rail service between Elizabeth City and New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Norfolk.

Through Cars, and as low rates and quicker time than by any other route.

Direct all goods to be shipped via Eastern Carolina Despatch, as follows: From Norfolk, by Norfolk Southern Railroad; Half more by N. & W. R. R. Depot, Commercial St., Scuppernong; Philadelphia by Pennsylvania R. R., Dock St. Station, New York by Penn'a R. R., Pier 27 North River.

T. SELBY HARNEY,
Elizabeth City, N. C. Agent.

OFFICE OF
SUPERINTENDENT DISMAL SWAMP CANAL
Norfolk, Va. Feb 14, 1888.

THE DISMAL SWAMP CANAL, will admit sharp-built vessels drawing five feet water, lighter-built vessels, four feet.

The Locks will admit vessels 96 feet, and 16½ breadth of beam

Rafts secured with chains must not be over 14 feet wide; secured with binders, not over 12 feet wide. They must be well secured to satisfaction of the Canal authorities.

Steamers will not be admitted without a permit from this Office.

Vessels over 90 feet length and over 15 feet beam, (the dimension called for by the Charter,) navigate the Canal at their own risk.

HENRY ROBERTS, Superintendent

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS

PALEMON JOHN, NOTARY PUBLIC. Office in the NORTH CAROLINIAN Building.

C. C. POOL,
Attorney & Counselor-at-Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Collections promptly made. ☞ Special attention given to real estate.

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GRIFFIN & TEMPLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Practice in the Superior and Federal Courts of the First Judicial District, and in the Supreme Court of North Carolina. Special attention given to Conveyancing and Collections.

J. W. ALBERTSON. J. W. ALBERTSON, JR.
J. W. ALBERTSON & SON,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law.

Practices in the Superior Courts of the Albemarle section, and the Supreme and Federal Courts of the State.

C. W. GRANDY E. F. AYDLETT
GRANDY & AYDLETT,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

Will practice in the Courts of Northern Carolina. Prompt attention given to collections.

R. H. McINTOSH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at residence, on South Road Street
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

DR. J. H. WHITE,
DENTIST,

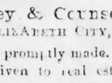
Offers his services in all branches of dentistry. Office in the new Skinner Building on Main Street, between Poindexter and Water Streets.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

W. G. UNDERWOOD,
Surveyor & Civil Engineer.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.

☞ Prompt and Careful attention given to all kinds of work.

NOT FOR THE CARS and the BOATS.



COPPER'S HACK

makes regular connection with all the trains and the Steamboats, promptly meeting on their arrival and departure. If notified neither passengers nor baggage will be left

A SMALL FARM FOR SALE.

The farm known as the "Murphy place," situated on Little River, in Salem township, Pasquotank county, N. C., containing Fifty acres, is offered for sale. For terms, apply to Dr. P. John, at Elizabeth City, N. C., or the undersigned, at Steelton, Dauphin county, Pa,

Dec. 5 JOHN MURPHY.

ADVERTISERS who wish to secure this paper, or obtain estimates on advertising space when in Chicago, will find it on file at 45 to 49 Randolph St., the Advertising Agency of LORD & THOMAS.

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AN IMPORTANT CLUB OFFER

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE

Gives its readers literature of lasting interest and value, it is fully and beautifully illustrated and has already gained a more than national circulation exceeding 125,000 copies monthly.

PRICE 25 CENTS A NUMBER. $3.00 A YEAR.

SPECIAL ARRANGEMENTS with MESSRS. Charles Scribner's Sons the Publishers enable us to offer SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE with the

THE NORTH CAROLINIAN,

At the low combination rate of FOUR DOLLARS for both. Send in your orders now. Subscriptions may begin at any time. Address PALEMON JOHN. Elizabeth City, N. C.

Wholesale Department.

FOWLER & CO. have opened a Wholesale Dry goods, Notions and Shoe Department above their Retail Store. They invite the Merchants of Eastern Carolina to call and examine Goods. Prices Guaranteed.

Carpet Department.

Back of their Shoe Store FOWLER & CO. have opened a Carpet Room, where you will find Grasses, Tapestry, Grains, Cotton and Hemp Carpets, Mattings, Smyrna, Tapestry and Oil Rugs and Mats, and Floor Oil Cloth . . . yards wide.

Clothing Department.

Back of their Dry Goods Store FOWLER & CO., have opened a Clothing Department, where you can get Men and Boys Clothing at 88 a suit

FOWLER & CO. have 1800 feet more Space now to do business in, their customers will find them In Goods Store now comfortable and a variety of Dress Goods, Trimmings, Underwear, Blankets and Notions and Gent's Furnishing Goods, &c., &c., to select from than ever before.

FOWLER & CO'S, Shoe Store is overrun with Boots, Shoes and Rubbers very one who comes is politely waited on. Mail orders promptly filled.

J. B. FLORA

GROCER and TOBACCONIST

AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, CEMENT HAIR, PAINTS, OIL &c.

South West Corner Main and Water Streets.

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FLORA'S reputation for being one of the best BUYERS to be found having been established. Buying large quantities direct from the Manufacturers, saving the "middle man's" profit, enables him to sell cheaper and put money in the pockets of his customers.

If you have not called on him do so at once, he will save you

Dupont's Powder, Seal N. C. Smoking Tobacco, Jones Reed & Co's Crackers, Harrison Bro's & Co's B. M. Paints, Atmo's Mince Meat and Royal Plum Pudding, Sold at Factory Prices.

☞ The Highest Cash Prices paid for all Country Produce.

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The latest News, Periodicals & Libraries

WARES

Queens-Ware, Porcelain, French & Decoratedware, Glass-ware, Chandeliers, Window Glass, etc.

Cutlery, Baskets, Childrens' Carriages, Pictures, Novelties, Carpets, Floor & Table Oil Cloth, Wall Paper, Wooden-ware, Tinware, Notions, Etc.

P. W. MELICK.

By all means call and see ME Wholesale and Retail Establishment If you want to Save Money.

SANITARY CLOTHING.

HEALTH WAISTS, UNION UNDERGARMENTS, SKIRT SUSPENDERS, STOCKING SUPPORTERS.

All sorts of Healthful Garments, at reasonable prices.

Family Electric Batteries, Syringes, Water Bags, and Invalids' Supplies of every description.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

SANITARY SUPPLY CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

HEALTH FOODS

For all classes of invalids. Genuine in quality, and reasonable in price.

SEND FOR DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULAR.

SANITARY FOOD FOR INFANTS.

SANITARIUM FOOD CO.,
BATTLE CREEK, MICH.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HEAD

VIGOROUS HEALTH

A void the imposition of pretendies for these troubles, and all whose only aim is to make money. Dr. Scott's Electric Head was restored to Health and Vigor after being a victim to Nervous Debility, Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, Impotency, Nightly Emissions, Lost Power, Premature Decay, Wasting Diseases, Lack of Confidence, Dizziness, Loss of Memory, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Seminal Weakness

STATE OF THE UNION.

Synopsis of the Annual Reports of Cabinet Officers.

The Interior Department, the Post-office and the Army.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that 47,189 patents for agricultural lands, covering 7,500,000 acres, an increase of 23,622 patents and 3,000,000 acres; 1034 mineral patents and 114 coal land patents, covering 829,162.45 acres, were issued during the year. Under swamp land title 98,205.42 acres passed to State, and on miscellaneous claims patents covering 26,402.51 acres were issued, making a total of 8,605,194.20 acres to which title was passed. There were 70,468 final entries, embracing 11,340,162.55 acres, 72,479 original entries, embracing 10,945,670.01 acres, and railroad and State selections comprising 7,790,851.91 acres made during the same period. Receipts from the disposal of public lands amounted to $12,701,052 and from Indian lands $821,115.77, making a total of $13,5.2,185.77, the largest receipts since 1856.

There were 238,156 final and 350,953 original entries on hand June 30, and at the same time railroad entries aggregating 25,429,896.11 acres were adjusted.

The Secretary suggests a special examination of the entire department by a commission of Congress, with a view of securing new and necessary buildings, increasing the salary of responsible officers, and making more secure the tenure of office in the department. He recommends, also, the repeal of the Desert Land law, which he characterizes as "very empirical," and commends the adoption by Congress of a law providing for an investigation into the best methods of utilizing the natural resources of the country by taking possession of the valleys and gorges along the streams and the construction of great reservoirs for the storage of water to be distributed on the sterile areas.

He shows that since March 4, 1885, there 83,158,960.51 acres restored to the public domain, and recommends that 65,029,558.33 additional be reserved.

In relation to Indian affairs he reports that no disturbance or general trouble has anywhere occurred. He refers to the fact that several Indians have established, by the progress they have made, their capability of acquiring the civilization of the Caucasian races, while still others are troglodytes in barbarism. The legislation of the past few years has broken up the tribal system of government among some tribes, while with others it is at the point of disintegration. He also refers to the increase in the efficiency and honesty of Indian agents, though much remains yet to be accomplished. An increase of salaries of these officers is recommended. He finds, that the settlement of the entire Indian question can be accomplished by the education of Indian youths, because them alone will the Indians when the generation of youths becomes the generation of manhood. The Indian census for 1887-88 shows a population of 246,065. The extent of territory reserved for Indians is 112,413,440 acres, an average of 456 acres for each Indian. Exclusive of the tribes of civilized Indians and the New York Indians there are 27,394 engaged in civilized pursuits, 17,203 houses occupied, 30,223 Indians speak the English language, 62,625 wear the dress of civilization, 251,858 acres of land have been cultivated, 242,647 rods of fencing built, while in raising of grain and dairy products they have made marvelous progress. The primary shows 233 schools in operation, with an enrollment of 15,212 pupils and average attendance of 11,420, and a total expenditure of $1,203,748.30 for their maintenance. He recommends a liberal policy in providing for the education of the Indian youths, and indicates $4,000,000 as a proper appropriation for this purpose.

During the [illegible] devoted to pensions it is [illegible] that 60,252 original pensioners were added and 45,176 increase granted, while 15,-539 names were dropped from the list, leaving a total of 452,557 names. Of these 323,020 are army invalid pensioners, 90,889 widows, children and dependent relatives, 3815 navy invalids, 2083 navy widows and dependents, 806 survivors of the Mexican war, 10,787 widows and dependents of that war, 10,060 Mexican soldiers, and 5104 widows of Mexican soldiers. Pensions range from $2 per month to $116.66, the average annual value being $153.30, and the aggregate annual value $56,707,220.92, an increase of $3,882,570.70. The amount paid during the year was $78,775,861.92, an increase of $5,308,290.22, the difference between actual payments and annual value being occasioned by first payments involving arrears. The cost attending this disbursement was $3,262,524.67, making the total expenses of the bureau $2,038,386.59, or 2½ per cent. of the government's income and thirty-one per cent. of its total expenditures. The average age of pensioners is fifty years and the average age of life sixty-seven years. During the year there were 1941 pension appeals heard by the department.

In the Patent Office there were filed 40,177 applications and caveats, and 20,653 patents, including reissues and designs, were granted; 1083 trade marks and 505 labels registered. During the same period 4957 patents were withheld for non-payment of fees, and 11,611 patents expired. The receipts of the office were $1,122,994.83, and expenditures $955,730.14, leaving a surplus of $160,264.69, which, with the balance in the Treasury, leaves $3,537,966.65 to the credit of the Patent Office.

From the report of the Commissioner of Labor it is found that during the year there were 853 strikes, affecting 4862 establishments. This branch of the report is summarized for a period from 1880 to the present time, during which there were 22,304 establishments involved in strikes, of which New York had the largest number, there being 9247 strikes and 1628 lockouts. The total number of persons involved was 1,323,253. In 10,375 establishments successfollowed, in 3004 partial success, and in 8010 failure. In lockouts 594 were successful, 190 partly successful, and 1339 failures. The assistance given strikers was $3,324,557, and $1,106,058 to those affected by lockouts. The employers lost $30,701,553 by strikes and $3,462,261 by lockouts. No intelligent estimate can be given of the losses to those engaged in the trikes.

Secretary of War's Report.

The annual report of Secretary of War Endicott shows the expenditures of the War Department to have been $41,165,107.07, of which $23,337,246.11 was for support of the army, and $9,158,516.63 for public improvements, including rivers and harbors.

The army is reported in good condition, the only bad feature being desertions. An appropriation of $200,000 for the repair and preservation of forts is asked.

Secretary Endicotn his annual report alludes feelingly to the death of General Sheridan, which he says deprived the army of a chief pre-eminently fitted for such command, whose wide experience, ready resources and personal qualities made him a tower of strength in council and action. The Secretary again invites the attention of Congress to the defenseless condition of our sea coast and lake fronts. It appears more important than ever that immediate and liberal action in this direction should be taken at the coming session of Congress, in view of the fact that the last session gave appropriations for the construction of heavy ordnance.

For the construction of needed defenses in which to place these new guns, an appropriation of $2,840,000 is asked for. Torpedoes and sub-marine mines, the Secretary says, are now acknowledged by all nations to be absolutely necessary to the efficient defense of harbors and seaports; and for the purchase of these and the necessary appliances for operating them, and for experimenting to ascertain the best of many torpedo inventions, an appropriation of $1,890,000 is recommended

Under the provisions of the Army bill for the procurement of pneumatic dynamite guns, the necessary specifications are now being prepared and advertisements for proposals will issue early this month for guns of fifteen inches caliber to throw projectiles carrying a charge of about five hundred pounds of explosive gelatine.

Secretary Endicott renews the recommendations made in previous reports for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War. Such an officer is imperatively needed, he says, for the proper and efficient administration of the War Department.

The Secretary's estimates of appropriations to the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1890, calls for $44,642,507. This includes $25,293,372 for the military establishment and $13,785,234 for public works and river and harbor improvements. The appropriations for the last fiscal year amounted to $41,165,107, and for the current year, $59,679,934.

Report of the Postmaster-General.

The report of Postmaster-General Dickinson shows the gross revenues for the year to be $52,635,176.79, and total expenditures $56,-793,403.84, leaving a deficit of $4,190,227.05, as against over $7,000,000 for the year preceding.

The report says that owing to the increased efficiency of the service the complaints of losses of mail have diminished. The granting of special appropriations to railroads for carrying mails is opposed, and favors giving the department control of the service.

A comparison with foreign service shows that the United States leads in the average number of pieces per capita. He opposes granting subsidies to American steamers, favors the bill providing that the United States shall own all buildings used for post-offices, and recommends the abolition of the franking privilege.

In 1887 the cash deficiency was $4,207,238. The estimated postal revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1889, is $59,567,576.

In the Railway Mail Service an increase of about 12,000 miles is shown, as against the previous year's estimated increase of 6000 miles. There is an increase of 17,077,999 in the number of miles traveled per annum, and a decrease of 72 per cent. in the rate of cost per mile traveled, and an increase of 3.32 per cent. in the average number of trips per week. The total volume of business in the money order division for the year is upward of $143,000,000, and shows a net profit to the Government of about $50,000. The volume of ordinary mail matter has largely increased, and it is estimated that the revenue on the number of pieces handled during the past year would have been, without reductions of postage, upward of $70,000,000. The business of the registration division has increased during the year 8.7 per cent. over that of the previous year. The free delivery service was extended to 169 additional places under the act of January 3, 1887, making a total of 358 free delivery cities. The number of carriers was increased from 5310 to 6346.

During the past year 24,884 such offices were carefully inspected. The inspectors collected or caused to be deposited in the Treasury on account of cases of class C, (cases which are not strictly to be called mail depredations), $177,525.12.

A recommendation is also made that at the termination of existing contracts for the manufacture of postage stamps, postal cards, and stamped envelopes, the Government take the work into its own hands.

Director of the Mint's Report.

The report of the Director of the United States Mint shows that the home production of gold and silver was $52,500,000. The value of gold and silver bars manufactured at the Mint was $60,000,000. The earnings of the Mint and assay offices were $9,800,000 and expenses $1,500,000. The production of gold and silver of the world was $231,555,260, of which $86,357,000 is credited to the United States.

It is estimated that on July 1 we had $265,349,857 in gold coin, 299,708,790 silver dollars and $76,406,376 in subsidiary silver coin.

A BOLD STAGE ROBBER.

Astounding Feats of a Lone Highwayman in California.

J. B. Hume, special agent for Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company, at San Francisco, after months of careful investigation has established the fact that the recent series of stage robberies in California by a highwayman is the work of "Black Bart," the notorious stage robber who was released from State prison last January after spending seven years behind the bars. This man, whose real name is Bolles, is the most daring and successful of all the "knights of the road" who have operated on this coast. He perpetrated thirty-one robberies before he was captured, and his arrest was only a mere accident. It was his custom to return to which he knew carried bullion or coin for Wells-Fargo. He was equipped with a strong pair of field glasses, through which he could learn whether armed express messengers were on board or not. If there was only the driver he halted the coach. He frequently held up outfits in which there were six or eight men, but he showed such nerve and cat-like agility that no one dared to attack him. He would promptly go through passengers, with great politeness, and usually would return their jewelry and trinkets to women. He would then break open the treasure box, rip open the mail bags and disappear with their contents. After the first few robberies he began to leave bits of doggerel verse, ridiculing the efforts of the detectives, and signed "Black Bart the Po8."

In 1883, after robbing a stage near Nevada City, he accidentally left one of his cuffs by a broken express box. The Chinese laundry mark was the clew which led to Bart's arrest. It was found that he had come to San Francisco regularly after each robbery, and lived in comfort on the money he secured. He was known there as Bolton, a mining man, and his frequent visits to the country were ascribed to mining expeditions. Bart was convicted and was sent to San Quentin for seven years. His term expired last January. He had become a good chemist while in prison, and declared that he was going to lead an honest life and return to his old home in Wisconsin. These professions, Detective Hume says, were false, as Bart coldly refused to have anything to do with his deserted wife, who was forced to go out to service in Hannibal Mo., to support her three daughters. On July 17 he committed the first of a series of six stage robberies by a lone highwayman in the northern part of California. The heaviest haul made by the robber was near Downesville, where he secured gold bullion worth $2200. Hume asserts that there is no doubt that this highwayman is again waging war upon the express companies. The officers have no clue to him, but from the full descriptions they possess, they hope soon to capture him. The noted highwayman is a man of slender build, sharp features and low, but gentle voice. In the State prison he secured much sympathy because of his gentle manners and good conduct, but the detectives say he is a cold-blooded criminal.

PANIC IN A SCHOOL.

Two Teachers and Several Pupils Badly Injured.

A panic occurred at the Blair School, St. Louis, a few days since, and nothing but the presence of mind of the teachers prevented great loss of life. The steam-heating apparatus got out of order, and the rattling in the coils, coupled with escaping steam, alarmed the children, who, fearing an explosion, started for the door.

Miss Bettina Krebbs, the teacher in charge, got to the door first and prevented a stampede. Scarcely had order been restored, however, when the noise in the steam pipes was repeated with increased violence, and before Miss Krebbs could reach the door a second time the terror-stricken children had gained the hall. The faithful teacher was borne to the floor and trampled upon, sustaining serious injuries. The excitement spread to room 10, just opposite, presided over by Miss Clara Stickle, and the children became unmanageable there. The shuffling of feet and hissing of escaping steam spread the panic to room 14. Miss Mary P. Miller's, and she, too, was thrown from her feet and trampled upon.

The janitor appeared on the scene and did rough but heroic work in preventing the children from trampling each other to death. A pupil in room No. 5 raised the cry of fire, and the pupils made a rush for the hall. Miss Cullen, the teacher, with presence of mind and heroic efforts, quelled the disturbance, and in a brief period order was restored. Two of the teachers—Miss Miller and Miss Krebbs—were badly injured by being trampled upon. These pupils were injured:

Bierdic Wickens, trampled upon. She had to be removed in an ambulance. Annie Dodge, severe internal injuries and external bruises; Annie Meyers, head badly gashed on stone steps; Emma Delenlorf, left arm broken; Ruth Reilly, serious internal injuries; Ida Kiostermeyer, Australia Stroch, and Elsie McBride badly bruised, but not seriously injured.

AN INCENDIARY PLOT.

Eight Men Perish in the Calumet and Hecla Mine.

The great Calumet and Hecla copper mine at Marquette, Mich., is on fire again. The fire was the deliberate work of a cool, calculating, murderous fiend, who would not only destroy the mine, but the lives of the miners. Of the two or three hundred men on duty at the time all but eight, who were burned to death, escaped unharmed. The shaft is 3800 feet deep, with twenty-seven levels.

There were about two hundred men on the seventeenth level on the night shift. About eleven o'clock they smelled smoke, and at once understood the terrors of their position. An attempt to signal the surface disclosed the fact that the signal wire was not working. They were cut off from communication, and but for the coolness of the men in charge, from escape as well.

There is nothing to check the rapid spread of the flames, which are now running through all the chambers of the mine. The main engine shaft is closed and banked, as is also No. 3 shaft, but the smoke forced its way through the covering and hangs over everything in great, pungent clouds. There is no means of approximating the loss to the mine company. The fire last year burned for thirteen weeks and caused a loss of millions of dollars. The loss this time will be heavier, and the fire may burn for years. Smoke and hot air are now coming out of the mouths of other shafts, and it is possible that the entire property may be destroyed.

The eight dead men were all married but two, and all but one were Cornishmen.

At 6½ o'clock the fire burst through the coverings, and a huge pillar of flame and sparks shot upward like a volcanic eruption. The shaft was again smothered by coverings of earth, and if it were not for the streams of smoke which arise from the great mound, nobody would believe that one of the most disastrous conflagrations in the history of mining is raging under ground.

In Indiana the illicit sale of oleomargarine is so great that the creameries in nearly every county have shut down.

THE NEW NAVY.

Secretary Whitney Submits His Annual Report.

Progress and Expenditures Under the Present Administration.

Secretary Whitney, of the Navy, begins his annual report to the President by remarking that this is an appropriate occasion for a brief review of the condition of the navy as it will exist March 4, 1889, in comparison with the navy as it existed March 4, 1885. At the earlier date the United States had no vessel of war which could have kept the seas one week as against any first rate naval power and was dependent upon English manufacturers for gun forgings, armor and secondary batteries—that is, machine and firing guns. The department's first step was to cease buying armor and gun steel abroad. Contracts were pending in March, 1885, for armor and gun steel purchased in England amounting to $227,565.29. The final payments upon those contracts made subsequent to that date amounted to about $100,000. No further purchases of either armor or gun steel have been made abroad since March, 1885.

Its second step was to hold back contracts for armor and gun steel "until contracts of some magnitude could be offered to the competition of domestic manufacturers, one condition of the bidding to be the erection of a plant in this country adequate to the manufacture of both armor and gun steel up to the highest standard of European requirements."

As a result of this policy "upon the 1st day of June, 1887, contracts were entered into with the Bethlehem Iron Company, of Bethlehem, Penn., one of the largest and most enterprising of American steel manufactories, under which the United States was guaranteed that within two and one-half years from the date of the contract this country would have within its borders a plant equal to and probably the superior of any in the world for the production of armor and the forgings for high powered guns."

"So far as armored ships are concerned," says the Secretary, "the conditions are such that everything necessary to a first class fighting ship can be produced and furnished to the department in this country."

The work of the department since March, 1885, has been devoted to unarmored cruisers, concerning which the Secretary says: "The department is able to report that when the ships in course of construction and those authorized shall have been completed the United States will rank second among the nations in the possession of unarmored cruisers, or 'commerce destroyers,' having the highest character-istics—viz.: of a size 3000 tons and upward, and possessing speed of nineteen knots and upward. The importance which has been placed upon this branch of naval armament will be appreciated from the statement that England and France possess sixty-five vessels of the class known as unarmored cruisers."

The Secretary then refers to the need for greatly improved machinery to give the high speed required and says: "An examination of the state of the art in 1885 led to the conclusion that the machinery of naval vessels ought to be so designed as to produce ten-horse power for each ton of machinery, and it was determined to make that the standard, and to enter into no contracts that were not based substantially thereon.

"It results that all the contracts for the construction of ships which have been entered into since March, 1885, call for the production of power by machinery equal to the highest standards."

The Secretary then gives in tabular form the aggregate expenditures of the Navy Department for the years ending June 30, 1882, 1883 and 1884, in comparison with the aggregate expenditures of the department for the years ending June 30, 1886, 1887 and 1888, The years ending June, 1885, is omitted as having been not wholly in either administration. The expenditures fixed by statute or otherwise beyond control of the Secretary of the Navy amounted to $27,757,866.35 for the three years of the Arthur administration, and to $30,910,496.25 for the three years of the Cleveland administration. In the first named period the amount expended for "increase of the navy," "vessels and monitors," "steel cruisers," "monitors," "purchase of steamer Stiletto" and payments on ships built prior to 1881-82 exceeded the amount paid for new ships or similar items during the Arthur *regime* by $5,404,529.16. While the total expenditures for the department during Arthur's three years amounted to $47,959,-397.63, while during the same period under President Cleveland the total expenditures reached only $46,830,630.24. In other words, Secretary Whitney spent for a new navy $3,404,529.16 more than did his predecessor in the same length of time, and yet made a saving in the total expenditures of $1,148,766.39 in three years.

Notwithstanding the large expenditures for the new navy in the last three years, the reduction in other directions has made the total expenditures of the department less for these years than for three years ending June 30, 1884, the ordinary expenses of the department having been reduced over 20 per cent.

During the years of 1884 and 1885 over 50 per cent. in value of the supplies of the department were obtained by open purchases without competition. During the last year the proportion of such purchases was less than 11 per cent., and in the course of the next fiscal year it is believed that the open purchases can be reduced to about five per cent.

The report says that by careful watching of the disbursements on foreign stations and calling the attention of pay officers to the subject of their drafts, by which greatly improved rates have been procured, the department is able to report that on the items of commission, interest and exchange, whereas a net loss of $103,493 was made in the two years and ten months ending April 24, 1885, for the three years ending June 30, 1888, a net gain of $7,07[illegible] was made.

A chapter is devoted to naval progress during the year at home and abroad, and in it the Secretary says:

"The necessity for increased numbers of fast protected cruisers, whether for purposes of protecting or destroying commerce, or for service with a fleet as scouts, has been emphasized during the naval manœuvres of the year, and is fully recognized by all naval powers."

The Secretary's estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, amount to $26,-767,677.74, of which $13,934,078.76 is for the ordinary objects of expenditure and the remainder is made up as follows: Increase of the navy (construction and armament), $9,717,000; improvements of all kinds at yards and stations, $2,214,248.98; for new Naval Observatory, $240,000, and for other special objects, $962,350.

The following table shows where the chief savings were made:

General Bureau Expenses.	*Years ending June 30, 1882, 1883, 1884.*	*Years ending June 30, 1886 1887, 1888.*
Bureau of Construction and Repair	$4,510,179	$2,997,424
Bureau of Steam Engineering	3,208,417	2,241,198
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing	3,887,305	4,018,327
Bureau of yards and Docks	2,832,270	2,276,385
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting	2,581,080	2,066,289
Bureau of Ordinance	876,441	731,017
Bureau of Navigation	511,188	326,310
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	319,770	272,800
Pay, miscellaneous	1,105,820	978,793
Contingent, navy	329,005	11,797
Totals	$20,221,531	$15,920,143

Saving in miscellaneous expenses, $4,301,-887.29; equal to $1,433,462.43 per year.

"In regard to the establishment of a system of naval reserves," says the Secretary, "the Chief of Bureau (of Navigation) asks favorable attention to the subject, which has as an object the supply of a reserve to meet the demands of the country for rapidly manning and increasing its fleet upon the outbreak of war. At present no means exist for providing the fleet with a single trained man beyond the number prescribed by law for the peace establishment. The passage of the Whitthorn bill will do much to remedy this evil."

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

The Secretary of the Treasury Furnishes Estimates For 1890.

The Secretary of the Treasury has transmitted to Congress estimates of appropriations required for the Government service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890. They aggregate $323,467,488, which is $3,064,-305 less than the estimates for 1889, and $3,530,511 more than the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The estimates are as follows:

Legislative establishment	$3,381,963
Executive establishment	18,955,081
Judicial establishment	435,600
Foreign intercourse	1,947,565
Military establishment	25,293,372
Naval establishment	25,165,028
Indian affairs	5,475,410
Pensions	81,758,500
Public works	21,201,900
Postal service	4,303,414
Miscellaneous	26,855,315
Permanent annual appropriations	108,691,055
Total	$323,467,488

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Eastern and Middle States.

THE Boughton Acid Works, located at Titusville, Penn., have been completely destroyed by fire. These works were the largest of the kind in the country. The fire was caused by a burst in the natural gas pipes. The loss is estimated at $150,000.

A MINE at Robertsdale, Penn., became suddenly flooded, and 150 miners were imprisoned ten hours in water up to their chins before they were rescued. The pecuniary loss is very heavy.

HENRY PAUL, James Orr and James Patterson were run over and killed by a train at Altoona, Penn. Their bodies remained on the track all night and several trains passed over them, cutting them in small pieces.

AN explosion of a ladle of molten steel in Shoenberger's mill at Pittsburg, Penn., injured seven men, one of whom is dead and two fatally burned. The ladle of steel fell into a pool of water and exploded. John Sweitzer was burned until his features were unrecognizable. His tongue was burned out and his face burned to a crisp.

Two freight trains were demolished and three lives lost by a collision on the Central Railroad at Solomon's Gap, Penn.

ABRIELE CARLUCCI and Rocco Linsio, two Italian laborers, were instantly killed at Harrison Station, N. Y., by a train bound east.

South and West.

Two policemen and a white man at the point of death, one colored man dead, another fatally shot, and others wounded, are the casualties resulting from a riot in a negro quarter of Savannah, Ga. Whisky was the cause of the uprising.

HARRISON'S plurality over Cleveland in Illinois is put officially at 21,881. Fifer for Governor beats Palmer 12,532 votes.

IN Iowa the Republican Presidential electors have an official plurality of 31,721.

THE walls of Alban's coal mine, Olney, Ill., caved in, crushing two men to death.

A HEAVY freight and passenger train came in collision at Bismarck, Dakota. Both engines were completely wrecked. Seven employes were injured, four fatally.

CHARLES G. WINCHELL, treasurer of Spink County, Dak., has fled. He is short in his accounts over $10,000.

JOHN H. MEGER, one of the murderers of John Lowell, has been hanged at Placerville, Cal. He had to be carried to the scaffold. He cried and moaned piteously until the drop fell.

A NEW organization of Democratic soldiers, distinct from the G. A. R., is being formed in Indiana. State Adjutant-General Koontz is prominent in the movement.

FURTHER developments show C. G. Winchell's defalcation as County Treasurer, at Redfield, Dak., to be $16,300. Twelve bondsmen will have to settle with the county.

JUDGE DUDLEY M. OLIVER, of Evansville, Ind., committed suicide at his residence because of domestic financial troubles.

FOUR men, including the boss, were killed and several were injured by the premature explosion of a dynamite blast near Lexington, Ky.

IN Wilkes County, Ga., Tim Smith and John Coleman were lynched by being drowned in the river. They had made threats of shooting and burning out good citizens.

HRONEK, the Chicago Anarchist, who plotted to kill Judges Grinnell and Gray and Inspector Bonfield, was given twelve years' imprisonment by the jury.

VAN CANANT, the assassin of Joseph Philbeck and Swift, was taken from the Shelby (N. C.) Jail by an armed mob and hanged.

ROBERT CORRIGAN, aged nine, after receiving several slaps from his sister Rosa, aged thirteen, seized a revolver lying on the table, with the remark "I'm a cowboy," and fired, killing her.

JONAH MCCULLOUGH, a farmer in Poland Township, Ohio, and a confirmed opium eater, went to bed, pulled the bed clothes over his head and shot himself twice in the forehead. Both bullets lodged in the brain, killing him.

THE court house at Georgetown, Ohio, has been destroyed by an incendiary fire, to get rid of evidence being prepared for the Grand Jury against the White Caps.

THE recount of votes in the Charleston (W. Va.) District shows that Anderson (Democrat) has been elected to Congress by seventeen majority.

GEORGE B. WITHERELL, the brutal murderer of Charles R. McCain, was taken from jail at Canon City, Col., by an armed mob, who overpowered the jailer and guards, and lynched.

THE switchmen's strike at Indianapolis, Ind., has been declared "off," the men acknowledging themselves beaten.

Washington.

THE United States Treasury disbursements were unusually large during the month of November, the pension payment alone amounting to $22,000,000.

ORDERS have been issued from the War Department at Washington detailing a class of officers to attend the course in torpedo practice at Willett's Point, N. Y.

REAR ADMIRAL EDWARD SIMPSON, United States Navy, has died of Bright's disease, from which he had long been a sufferer, at Washington.

THE National debt increased over $11,000,000 during the month of November.

THE President has appointed John G. Enright, of Michigan, to be Assistant Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

GEORGE B. HALL, of Minnesota, has been appointed Superintendent of the Dead Letter Office, vice John B. Baird, resigned.

THE Senate Finance Committee has under consultation Mr. Sherman's bill to declare unlawful Trusts and combinations in restraint of trade and production, which was reported, with amendments, to the Senate in September.

THE Court of Claims has decided that Colonel John S. Mosby is entitled to a refund of about $14,000 from $20,000, official fees which he collected and turned over to the Government while Vice-Consul at Hong Kong, China.

RETURNS of the popular vote for President compiled in Washington show about 98,000 plurality for Cleveland.

SECRETARY BAYARD has decided that the American steamship Haytian Republic was unlawfully seized by the Haytian gunboat Dessalines in the harbor of St. Marc, and that the captured vessel must be released and reparation made.

Foreign.

SIR HENRY NORMAN has been appointed Governor of Queensland.

THE dispute between France and Holland over the boundary of their possessions in Guiana will be submitted to arbitration.

MR. SEXTON has been re-elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, Ireland, by a unanimous vote.

PRESIDENT DIAZ has again been inaugurated as Chief Executive of Mexico. This is President Diaz's third term and the second consecutive term. The Government made a great display with firing of cannon, parade of the troops, etc. There was no popular demonstration.

THE fortieth anniversary of the accession to the throne of Francis Joseph, Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, was the occasion of an eulogy of him spoken in the Reichearth by its President.

VICE-ADMIRAL CHESTAKOFF, Russian Minister of Marine, is dead. He was made the head of the navy in 1881.

THE Minister of Finance states that the surplus in the Russian treasury for 1887 was $42,450,000.

THREE men were killed and three others injured by a railroad collision near Merritton, Canada.

A LABOR NATIONAL BANK.

Pittsburg's Workers in Glass to be Their Own Financiers.

The Window Glass Workers' Association is one of the largest labor bodies in Pittsburg, and possibly the richest labor organization in the country. Its members are constantly paying in dues for prospective strikes and present needs, and altogether, the officers have a good deal of banking to do. They have had some trouble with the bank in Pittsburg which they have patronized, and now they propose to start a national bank of their own. The plan is nearly completed, and search is being made for a building. The new bank will probably have three business men on its Board of Directors in order to attract the custom of merchants and manufacturers, from some of whom promises of deposits have already been made. The organizers expect to have 3000 depositors from their own people within three days after the doors are opened. One of their reasons for wanting a bank of their own is that they are puzzled where to put their money. They say that they cannot tell in these days whether a bank is safe or not, and if a cashier should skip, or anything else happen to make their deposits worthless, they would be at the mercy of their employers in case of a strike, for then they wouldn't have any funds to draw on during idleness. Hence they want an institution whose affairs they can always know about, and whose cashier they can watch themselves.

THE United States Fish Commission, it is claimed, has accomplished more, both of practical work and in the line of original investigation looking to practical work in the immediate future, this year than during any previous season in its history.

THE TREASURY REPORT.

Secretary Fairchild on Matters Relating to His Department.

A Year's Receipts and Expenditures of the Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury has made public his annual report. The total receipts of the Government for the fiscal year of 1888 were $379,266,074.76, and the total expenditures were $259,633,958.67, leaving a surplus of $119,612,116.09. As compared with the fiscal year of 1887, the receipts for 1888 have increased $7,862,797.10. There was an increase in the ordinary expenditures of $8,278,221.30. For the present fiscal year (1889) the revenues, actual and estimated, are $377,100,000; total expenditures for the same period, actual and estimated, are $273,-000,000; estimated surplus applicable to the purchase of bonds, $104,100,000.

The accumulated surplus on September 29, 1888, was $46,444,845.84; the surplus revenues from that date to June 30, 1889, as estimated, are $75,365,208.25, making the total accumulation on June 30, 1889, which could be used in the purchase of bonds, $171,-810,054.09; however, between said September 29 and November 22, $44,389,509.50 has been paid for bonds; consequently if no more bonds were bought between now and June 30 next the surplus would then amount to $127,000,000.

About $188,000,000 of the four and a-half per cent. bonds are now outstanding; they are payable September 1, 1891.

The Secretary of the Treasury goes on to say that he cannot too strongly repeat his recommendation of last year to reduce taxation as far as possible, without too sudden disturbance of existing interests.

During 1887 the value of our foreign exports was $716,183,211; during 1888, $635,-954,507. In 1887 the imports amounted to $692,319,768; in 1888 they were $723,957,114. The excess of exports during 1887 was $23,-863,443. Of imports during 1888 the value was $28,002,607. The total value of the imports and exports of the last fiscal year, when compared with that of the fiscal year 1887, shows an increase of $20,902,328.

The total number of alien passengers coming into the United States by steam or sailing vessels, from foreign countries other than Canada and Mexico, during the year ending June 30, 1888, was 567,519, of wh ch number 28,121 were tourists and 20,121 not intending to remain in the United States.

The total receipts from objects of internal revenue for 1888 are $124,336,475.32; for the year 1887 they were $118,837,301.06. It appears that the increase in the collections on spirits during the last fiscal year was $3,476,-844.70; on tobacco, $554,364.53; on fermented liquors, $1,487,199.09, and on oleomargarine, $140,191.84. There was a decrease of $85.82 in the receipts from bank circulation, and of $19,514.62 in the collections under repealed laws. There was also a decrease of $64,657.-22 in penalties collected.

The work of the revenue cutters included the saving of the lives of sixty persons, who were rescued from the perils of the sea; the number of vessels in distress assisted is 526. The number of life-saving stations in commission is 2.2. There were during the year 411 disasters to documented vessels. On board these were 3633 persons, of whom 3641 were saved.

There is a net increase, over last year, in money in circulation of $9,045,616. The net increase of money and bullion held in the Treasury is $107,140,443.

The report closes with an earnest appeal for a fireproof building suitable for the storage of the files and records of the several departments of the government, and with information as to expenditures, etc., in the District of Columbia.

A MUNIFICENT GIFT.

A Philadelphian Gives $5,000,000 to Found a Free Trade School.

Mr. Isaiah V. Williamson, of Philadelphia, has given to a board of seven trustees property valued at $5,000,000, to be spent by them at their discretion in giving the poor boys of the Quaker City free education in the mechanic trades. And this is understood to be only a beginning. If the initial gift bears satisfactory fruit Mr. Williamson has signified his intention to double and perhaps triple it. In the judgment of one of the trustees the ultimate benefaction will not be apt to fall below $12,000,000.

Mr. Williamson was born in Bucks County, Penn., eighty-six years ago, and came to Philadelphia many years since. His immense fortune is largely the result of judicious investments. He is a bachelor, and for many years has flitted from one boarding house to another, rarely staying more than a few months in any one place, and always choosing the most meager quarters. He never married, has few friends, and is saving in the extreme in his personal expenses, so much so that he blacks his own boots and walks in bad weather to save the nickels for car-fare. He has given away to the knowledge of his friends $1,500,000 in a wide range of public charities, and now he has crowned his benefactions with the splendid and unparalleled gift of $12,000,000 to poor boys who want to earn their living by work.

Only two gifts in human history stand in the same rank as Mr. Williamson's. One is the application by Senator Leland Stanford of $22,000,000 of his fabulous wealth to found a university, and the other is the gift of 50,000,000 francs, or $10,000,000, by Baron Hirsch, the great Vienna banker, in aid of the Hebrew charities of Europe.

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE.

Summary of the Annual Report of the Attorney-General.

The annual report of Attorney-General Garland, shows that 5569 claims, representing 2286 vessels and involving about $30,-000,000, have been filed in the Court of Claims. The majority of the cases have been certified to Congress. The penitentiaries in which United States prisoners are confined are found to be in good condition, and the prisoners humanely treated. He advocates the passage of the bill appointing a commission to inquire into the advisability of building Government penitentiaries. There were 1875 Government prisoners in custody during the year. The exclusive control by the Government of the District of Columbia jail and the erection of a separate jail for women are recommended.

An appropriation for preserving court records and certain changes in the judicial system are recommended, as also the erection of a suitable building for the Supreme Court and the Department of Justice on grounds adjoining those now occupied by the department.

He urges a special appropriation for the payment of special deputy marshals. An increase of salaries and a reorganization of the clerical force are also among the recommendations.

THERE are in New York city eight or ten colored physicians who enjoy a good practice in their profession.

THE MARKETS.

48 NEW YORK.

Beeves	3 35	@ 5 40
Milch Cows, com. to good	35 00	@55 00
Calves, common to prime	3 00	@ 4 25
Sheep	3 75	@ 5 25
Lambs	5 50	@ 6 62
Hogs—Live	5 40	@ 5 50
Dressed	6	@ 6¼
Flour—City Mill Extra	5 10	@ 5 35
Patents	5 85	@ 7 00
Wheat—No. 2 Red	1 05¾	@ 1 06
Rye—State	63	@ 65
Barley—No. 1	85	@ 92
Corn—Ungraded Mixed	57	@ 48¼
Oats—No. 1 White State	—	@ 42
Mixed Western	30	@ 33
Hay—No. 1	90	@ 1 00
Straw—Long Rye	75	@ 80
Lard—City Steam	—	@ 7.80c
Butter—State Creamery	20	@ 26
Dairy	21	@ 25
West. Im. Creamery	22	@ 24
Factory	13	@ 15
Cheese—State Factory	9½	@ 11
Skims—Medium	7	@ 8
Western	9½	@ 11¼
Eggs—State and Penn	25	@ 26

BUFFALO.

Steers—Western	5 00	@ 5 25
Sheep—Medium to Good	4 00	@ 4 50
Lambs—Fair to Good	4 00	@ 5 50
Hogs—Good to Choice Yorks	5 45	@ 5 50
Flour—Family	5 00	@ 5 25
Wheat—No. 2 Northern	—	@ 1 19¾
Corn—No. 3, Yellow	42	@ 43
Oats—No. 2, White	—	@ 33½
Barley—State	68	@ 70

BOSTON.

Flour—Spring Wheat pat's.	7 10	@ 7 50
Corn—Steamer Yellow	58	@ 58½
Oats—No. 2 White	34½	@ 35½
Rye—State	63	@ 64

WATERTOWN (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET.

Beef—Dressed weight	5½	@ 8
Sheep—Live weight	2	@ 4½
Lambs	4	@ 6
Hogs—Northern	—	@ 7

PHILADELPHIA.

Flour—Penn. family	4 62½	@ 4 90
Wheat—No. 2, Red, Dec.	1 00	@ 1 01¼
Corn—No. 2, Mixed, Dec.	43½	@ 44¼
Oats—Ungraded White	—	@ 34
Rye—No. 2	—	@ 73
Butter—Creamery Extra	27	@ 28
Cheese—N. Y. Full Cream	9	@ 9¼

An Octogenarian Learns to Read.

The father of Captain Cook, the celebrated navigator, when nearly eighty years of age, learned to read that he might gratify his fatherly pride in reading his son's story of his trip around the world. The task of this simple rustic was not easy—was, in fact, harder than would be the task of acquiring a new language by one who was skilled in his own. It is consequently an example worthy of mention.

The Prussian blue dye was discovered by Diesbach, at Berlin, in 1870.